

Social Conditions, Improvement of,

District of Columbia

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE

SEPTEMBER 2, 1922

ALLEY DWELLERS

A certain class of negroes think of Washington, D. C., as only second to heaven as a desirable dwelling place. As the seat of perennially clashing political interests where the idea that all men are born equal, without distinctions as to race, color or previous condition of servitude, is kept fresh in mind by political demagogues, the national capital seems to offer to the socially ambitious darkey a glimpse of "equality" not to be found elsewhere North or South. As a result of this attraction about one-third of Washington's population are negroes.

Some time since the capital awakened to the fact that while her streets and avenues, her parks and public buildings rendered her one of the fairest spots on earth, she had no less than 14,000 alley dwellers in some 2800 alley dwellings totally unfit for human habitation under the American flag. One hundred and forty-one of the alley apartments were vacant but the remainder, teeming with humanity, had among their inhabitants just 485 whites, the rest being negroes.

Conditions were found so desperate that Congress passed a law ordering a wholesale eviction of the alley population, with November 10 of this year as the final day for the dwellers to be out and away with their lares and penates. That was rather cavalier treatment of the colored brother, but was easier in the order than in the execution. The negroes were willing enough to move but the question was, "whither?"

Washington even more than the rest of the nation fell behind in her housing facilities during the war and still remains short many thousand dwellings. The commissioners of the District of Columbia, in close touch with the situation, were at their wits' ends and no effort of theirs could create negro quarters out of mere good intentions. Chairman Focht of the District committee, as spokesman for that body, protested to both houses of Congress that it simply could not be done. He declared that all who could be moved would be moved and that every effort had been made to correct the deplorable

evils of alley conditions injurious to life, public health, morals and safety so that such drastic legislation was no longer necessary.

Congress relented only to the extent of postponing until June 1, 1923, the alley evacuation order.

Social Conditions, Improvement of. Delaware.

Industrial Conference Also Held at
Prominent Colored Citizens
Called. Dr. A. B. Jackson, Formerly
Chief Surgeon, Mercy Hospital, Phila., Pa., and
Noted Social Worker Addresses Gathering

Wilmington Advocate

DELAWARE CITY, DEL., July 6.—
Following the successful industrial and
economic conference held at New Castle
by the colored people of that place on
Thursday, June 29, a similar meeting
was held at Delaware City where a large
gathering listened to the plan being
launched to cope with the industrial and
economic problems growing out of the
great World War.

7-8-22
The persons who sponsored the hold-
ing of this meeting to discuss the vital
economic problems of the colored citi-
zens of Delaware City were the follow-
ing: Rev. Edward B. Greene, Rev. W.
Hoy, Prof. S. M. Blackburn, S. H.
Boyer, Alfred E. Miller, Clarence Har-
rison, Miss Alice L. Kenny, George W.
Holloway, William Sadler, Miss Honora
Sadler, Mrs. Martha Ennis, Mrs. Mary
Ennis, Herbert Brown, Mrs. Lottie
Brown, James Manlove, George W.
Young, Charles Young, Thomas Wat-
son, William Holloway and George
Shorter. The group commended the com-
mittee which called the meeting of which
committee Prof. S. M. Blackburn was
chairman, and S. H. Boyer, vice-chair-
man.

A particularly interesting program
was provided for the meeting which was
presided over by Rev. Edward B. Greene.
The items on the program were: the
invocation by Rev. W. Hoy, Mt.
Salem U. A. M. E. Church; instrumental
solo by Miss Hannah E. Sadler, an ad-
dress by Dr. A. B. Jackson, formerly
chief surgeon of Mercy Hospital, Phila-
delphia, Pa.; a selection by the School
Glee Club, followed by remarks by Mrs.
Blanche W. Stubbs, a prominent social
worker of Wilmington, Del. A plan out-
lining the program of definite steps to
be taken to help colored people in the
building of homes, churches, schools, col-
leges, hospitals and other worthy insti-
tutions was presented by Mr. Joseph D.
McGhee, of Washington, D. C.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1922. Indiana.

SAYS BOTH RACES SHOULD HAVE VOICE

NEGRO SOCIAL CENTER IS UNDER DISCUSSION

Charles O. Lee, Head of Flanner House, Offers Plan to Solve Housing Problem.

Representative white and colored citizens should be named on a commission to work out satisfactory agreements and details of a program to solve the housing problems of the colored people of Indianapolis, Charles O. Lee, superintendent of the Flanner House, pointed out in his annual report to the directors of that organization yesterday at a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Lee quoted H. G. Wells as authority that the race problem was the greatest problem before the world today. "The colored people of Indianapolis number about 35,000 or about 11 per cent of the population of the city," said Mr. Lee.

Colored Race Is Second.

"No other race comes in such close contact with the white people of Indianapolis as the colored race. The housing problem confronting the colored people is an acute problem. Expansion of the colored districts into the white neighborhoods around them is another phase of the housing problem. The proper way in which to handle this is for each race to select a number of level-headed, representative men, in whom both groups will have a measure of confidence and let these men work out agreements which will make for the welfare of both races."

Mr. Lee pointed out that the opening of Douglas park by the city was an excellent beginning for the colored people of the city, but he held that it did not serve the locality where a majority of the colored people lived.

No Playground Provided.

"In the northwest colored section, where from 18,000 to 20,000 colored people reside, no permanent playground has yet been provided," he said.

The report showed that the Flanner House had been active as a health center and clinic station for the colored people here three times a week during the last year. A total of 1,500 patients, Mr. Lee's report indicated, had been examined and treated. One-fourth of the 460 deaths in the county last year from tuberculosis, the report declared, were among the colored people.

The report showed 8,734 people had been given employment through the employment bureau. The daily average attendance at the day nursery was forty-six children. The Free Kindergarten Association, which conducted its work at the Flanner House, had a total attendance during the past school year of 6,413 children.

Committee Is Chosen.

Mrs. Ed Jackson, president of Flanner House, named Mrs. Thomas Paddock, Mrs. Samuel Ashby and F. B. Ransom as members of the nominating committee, which will report at the September meeting. The present officers include Mrs. Jackson, president, Dr. H. L. Hume, secretary, and U. Z. Wiley, treasurer.

SOUTH BEND CITIZENS ATTEND CHURCH DINNER.

GORDON HITS CRIMINALS

Says Same Efforts, Should be Used Toward Punishment of Colored Offenders as Against White Lawbreakers.

SOUTH BEND (IND. TRIBUNE) SEPTEMBER 15, 1922

Plans for a Negro social center on the east side were discussed at a dinner of ministers and business men held at A. M. E. Zion church last evening on invitation of Rev. B. F. Gordon. Col. C. S. Bullock presided at the discussion which followed the chicken dinner.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, in the course of the discussion, told of the need of a social center where Negroes can feel at home, and which will be a force for good in the entire community, affording young people a place to go where standards are kept high, offsetting the forces of vice.

Incidentally, Mr. Gordon made a strong argument for law enforcement and the apprehension of criminals. He referred to the fact that two Negro murderers are still at large, and said that police officers should use the same diligence in tracing down a Negro criminal as they do against white lawbreakers. "A murderer is a murderer, whether the slain man is colored or white," he said. He emphasized the necessity of combatting criminals irrespective of their race, and asked co-operation with "those trying to put forward a moral program and combat vice conditions."

Crime Problem Looms.

"Every time a criminal gets loose, it makes it easier for another crime to be committed," he said. "The city is faced with this problem of crime, which will grow worse unless checked. Conditions must be made better for society as a whole."

When the Negro migrated northward in the United States, he found conditions unprepared for him, Mr.

Gordon said. He called attention to the difficulty of securing adequate housing. "There is no place in South Bend where a Negro can go to develop himself socially or physically, although alien groups are provided for," he said. "We may as well face the facts that our race is not welcome at the Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. There is great need for some place for the boys and girls to go, other than dives and dens of vice. In the present situation, the Christian church in this community must meet the need, as no other organization is ready."

The minister then outlined his plan which is for the rebuilding of his church and converting it into a community center, for the east side in particular and the city in general. He pointed to the fact that the east side is a clean district as far as vice and crime are concerned and is free from dives. "We want to keep it that way," he said. "We want to catch boys and girls before they begin to go astray."

Committee Named.

Mr. Gordon's plan provides for a gymnasium in the basement of the church, where basketball and other indoor sports can be played. Only the bare necessities are included in the first plan, the idea being to extend the facilities at a later date.

Discussing Mr. Gordon's plan, Rev. U. S. Davis endorsed it, and expressed himself as also interested in a community center for the west side. Rev. C. C. Jordan, L. L. Kemper and Marvin Campbell expressed general sympathy with the betterment of the Negro race. William Danner, jr., general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., advised caution and mentioned some practical difficulties in the way of the plan, urging that leadership be developed among the colored people before starting a project of this kind. Frank Green, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, talked in a similar vein. L. M. Hammerschmidt thought well of the program.

Looking toward definite action along the line proposed by Mr. Gordon, a committee, consisting of Mr. Gordon, as chairman, Mr. Green, Rev. Mr. Jordan, Mr. Kemper and Mr. Danner was appointed to draft a program and report back at an early date. Others present, besides those mentioned, were C. W. Copp, Rev. A. E. Monger, Rev. B. D. Beck, Rev. A. M. Rogers, Rev. Archibald McClure and R. G. Chalfant.

The National Urban League

Norfolk's Opportunity

For eleven years the National Urban League, which has its headquarters in New York and which has done such unusual work in promoting more friendly relations between the races, in finding opportunities for our people to be employed in corporations and large manufactories where they have never had opportunities before, and improving the housing and health conditions of the 500,000 colored people who have gone north during the past few years has been supported almost wholly by large-hearted white men and women.

Beginning with this the 12th year, the League is seeking to interest our own people in its support. Mr. J. R. E. Lee, who for many years was director of the Academic department at Tuskegee Institute and who for the past six years was principal of the High School in Kansas City, Missouri, has recently joined with Mr. Eugene Kinkle Jones, the executive secretary and his staff in the capacity of extension secretary with the view of interesting our people in the support of this work. He has just come to Norfolk for the purpose of raising \$500.00 for the National Urban League. He came to Norfolk from Richmond where the churches, business men and women contributed \$552.00. Such contributions from our people go a long way to stimulate and encourage the good-hearted white friends of large means to continue their support of the League's services.

Norfolk has no less race vision and no less interest in large race welfare than Richmond and other cities. Already Dr. Bowling, Dr. Madison, Dr. Martin and their large-hearted people have made substantial contributions in the direction of the \$500.00 for Norfolk. Other ministers and their churches will do the same next Sunday, April 2nd.

COMMUNITY CENTER

Tomorrow a campaign will be launched to raise \$5,000 to supplement the appropriation the city makes to carry on the health, thrift and social uplift work of the Norfolk Community and Health Center.

The health work of the Center—the clinic—under the direction of Dr. Trigg has done excellent work, having justified its existence and its support by the city. This work should

be encouraged and enlarged.

It cannot be said of the thrift and social uplift features that they have been successful. The Mothers Club did some good work until ill-advised administrative tactics brought about dissension in the organization. These things can be ironed out and doubtless will be, so that the opportunity for constructive social service work will not be lost.

The public should support the Center, but the public should and will demand that the Center be conducted as a public institution. The public funds that are appropriated for social welfare work should not be used to build up machinery that devotes its time and facilities to promoting private corporate interests and special private interests. The Center should not be subsidized and made the instrument of any group of individuals for selfish purposes; or of any corporation seeking to extend its business operations. If all reports are true this is one mistake that the administrative heads of the Center are about to make.

The Community Center is a most worthy enterprise for public good, if properly conducted. The people of Norfolk will warmly support it, if properly conducted. If it is going to stick to social welfare work and keep out of petty politics it will succeed because it will merit the support of the people.

DR. TRIGG HEADS COMMUNITY SERVICE

9-16-1922

Succeeds Dr. Byrd As General Chairman Of The Local Organization.

Dr. D. W. Byrd, who had been chairman of the Norfolk Community Health and Thrift Center since its organization about a year and a half ago tendered his resignation on August the 19th, effective on that date, and on Monday, August the 21st, the Executive Committee elected Dr.

Frank R. Trigg, chief of staff of the Health Clinic, as General chairman to succeed Dr. Byrd. Dr. Trigg has been actively identified with the Community Center work since its organization, has contributed a great deal to the accomplishments of the organization in both its health and social welfare work and the Executive Committee regard him as being the logical man to head the work.

With the view of supplementing the co-operation of local citizens with a closer association with the National Organization of Community Service, Incorporated, the Executive Committee on September 7th. adopted a constitution changing the name of the organization to the Norfolk Colored Community Service. This in no way changes the scope of the work that is being done, but merely identifies the organization more closely with the national body.

In order that the work of the two organizations might not be confused a resolution was adopted at this meeting discontinuing affiliation with the Negro Chamber of Commerce. This will give Mr. Dickson, the Community Service secretary, an opportunity to devote his full time to the work of the organization. At the next meeting of the committee vacancies will be filled and arrangements made to call a meeting of the Board of Directors to act upon a number of important matters.

Governor Lee Trinkle of Va. Makes Sympathetic Address To Va. Organization Society

Dr. R. R. Moton Pleads For Justice

Baltimore Herald & Commonwealth
(By Wm. Anthony Aery)

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—“A good services and good wishes men can ‘put over’ anything they wish. We must have co-operation to secure collective objectives. Surely there are difficulties enough even when we pull together. Differences among men ought not to make them less friendly. It is through discussion that we work out the good things of life. Individual opinion should yield to public judgment. We are often not willing to let the other fellow think. After thorough discussion men should settle down to the best things.”

“Virginia has 650,000 boys and girls of school age. Of this number 400,000 are in average daily attendance. Virginia has 7,000 school buildings and an army of 15,000 teachers. Virginia is spending \$18,000,000 annually on education, which aims to create a better citizenship, which, in turn, means a better and more useful State. We are not doing all that we ought to do or that we hope to do. People in Virginia are more and more willing to spend money for education. We must keep everlastingly at the work of educating all the people.”

Governor Trinkle, who was introduced by the Rev. Dr. W. T. Johnson of Richmond, as “a man who has exhibited great interest in the advancement of Negroes along many lines—a man who has the courage of his convictions—a man of broad interest and deep sympathy,” declared that every man, woman, and child should have an individual objective of accomplishment, based on service.

Governor Trinkle Speaks

“Men and women,” said Governor Trinkle, “can do almost anything that they are determined to do. It is always a great pity for people to give up. Colored people today are reaping great good from the efforts of a previous generation. So today are men and women sowing seeds for good, it will mean much to Virginia. Let complaints be built on constructive programs. We want to also true that by a combination of find the things that will make us all

better and happier. I wish to felicitate the colored people of Virginia on their obedience to the law.

Negro Asks For Justice

Doctor Moton, who has recently returned from the Scottish Churches' Missionary Congress, held in Glasgow, outlined the progress which American Negroes have made since 1865. He said:

"When the Negro asks for better educational facilities, adequate sanitary arrangements in his part of the city, good roads in his part of the county, or equal railroad accommodations, he is not seeking 'social equality,' but he is asking for 'civic justice'—an opportunity to be treated on his moral, intellectual and economic merits. This, then, is not a question of 'social equality,' which neither race wants, but it is a question of simple justice.

"The white race is not fair to itself, when it is unfair and unjust to a weaker group. The black race is unfair to itself, if it permits itself to become embittered or to hate the white race. The two races here at the South have lived, fought, sacrificed, and died for each other. The relations between the races were never better, in spite of all that is said and done, than they are today. We never had more strong, unselfish, God-fearing white friends in Virginia and in every Southern State than we have now."

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They

Know Best *Jan 20/23*

JOHN T. EMLÉN

On Social Work Among Negroes

THE development of social work among the Negroes not only of this city, but of the great cities of the entire northern part of the country, is a comparatively recent thing, but it has made great strides since it has been inaugurated, according to John T. Emlén, executive secretary and treasurer of the Armstrong Association, of this city.

"Our organization," said Mr. Emlén, "dates back only to 1906, and at that time there was very little social work being done among the Negro population of Philadelphia; now there are about thirty associations engaged in similar work. Dr. Talcott Williams was one of the chief movers in the original movement, and, as I had been teaching at Hampton University for a year, I decided to remain and try the work here, which, of course, for the first year or so was largely of an experimental nature."

How the Name Was Given

"The name of the association was given on the suggestion of Dr. Hollis B. Frisell, the president of Hampton. Dr. Frisell said that the strongest group of the Negro race in Philadelphia was that which centered around General Armstrong, and he suggested the name which the organization bears."

"We started with the idea of doing what we could for the development of increased opportunities for the Negro people of Philadelphia. One of the greatest of these opportunities apparently lay with the industrial side. One of the most difficult things for the Negro artisans, no matter how skilled, was getting into the ranks of the skilled workers."

"So far as the business world was concerned, the chief difficulty at that time was in the building trades, both in the North and in the South. But there were a great many more Negro men employed in the building trades in the South than there were in the North; in other ways, the situations were quite similar."

Getting a Start

"We got together groups of the mechanics, and the first movement was to assist the Negro skilled workers to get the right kind of a start. That work has been so developed in the years which have passed since that time that Negro mechanics now secure about \$100,000 worth of work annually. The industrial secretary is himself a Negro, a skilled mechanic, and constantly on the alert to help secure work for the skilled artisans of his race."

"The industrial work is not confined to the building trades, but opportunities for work of all kinds are furnished wherever and whenever they occur. A very large number of both men and women were placed in various industrial establishments at the time of the war and since, especially in establishments which offered new opportunities for them. But there is one thing which we will not do, and this is to furnish men to take the place of striking workers. We keep out of all industrial disputes; we feel that we cannot give any assistance in helping to settle them, and, therefore, we take no part whatever in any which occur or which are brought to our attention."

Work With Other Organizations

"But our idea is not entirely related to industry. We simply wanted to take up those things which no one else was doing and do whatever we could. When another organization comes along and takes over the work which we have started, we allow it gladly, because it permits us to turn our attention to something else. A case in point was the taking over by the Y. W. C. A. of the Progressive Club, a club for Negro high school girls, an organization which we started."

"Another thing which we felt to be very important was helping the Negro people to connect with the public schools in the best possible manner, because the public school is one of the finest and most widespread of all agencies that touch the life of the people of Philadelphia, regardless of their race. We felt that it would help materially if we could get counselors or home instructors in some of the schools attended by Negro children."

"These counselors help in various ways, according to the point of view. They work under the principal of the school; get instructions from him, although we support them financially, and when the principal wants them to take up a case of a certain child, they do so."

"If you want to look at it from the point of view of the child, the counselors study whether the trouble is discipline, some physical defect, home conditions, or whatever it may be, and they do whatever is necessary to help that particular child. If it is looked at from the point of view of the home, the counselor can and does go to that home and get acquainted with the parents, talks to them and finds out whether the home itself can be helped in improving its character, in a better understanding of the child or in a better appreciation of the school and what it offers."

"If it is looked at from the point of view of the school, the counselor can help the principal and the teachers in the handling of difficult cases, in obtaining a more thorough understanding of home conditions, in getting both the members of the families and the children themselves more enthusiastic about the school and the importance of education and helping to develop the community spirit around the school as a community center."

The Work in the Schools

"We have employed three of these workers in three of the largest schools in the northern, central and southern parts of the city. One of these has been taken over by the Board of Education, and in the school where she worked, we have, at the desire of the principal, placed another kind of worker. Her work is largely recreational and for clubs and classes of girls and smaller boys. She is interested in health work, and teaches wholesome play and how to play together. She has charge of the recess period and has organized a council in which the students themselves control much of the disciplinary work of the school. "In addition to these things, she has about ten clubs or classes meeting weekly or several times a week, either in or out of school hours. These have to do with athletics, dramatics, singing, handwork, storytelling etc. Of course, all these counselors are Negro persons themselves, and they

have the full confidence of those whom they try to assist. The interest of the child and of the community is much advanced by these things."

"There are scholarships offered to those who excel in their studies in the public schools. These scholarships have nothing to do with the needs of the winners; they are offered purely for merit and excellence of work. Three of these scholarships are in the University of Pennsylvania and one is in Temple University."

Co-operation Is Heartly

"The co-operation of the principals and the officials of the public school system of Philadelphia with us has always been very cordial and we are always very anxious to do work of which they thoroughly approve. When one of the things which we are doing proves to be sufficiently valuable and the situation has developed so that the school system can take it over, we are glad, for it releases us to take up something else which may prove equally helpful."

"Of course, for an organization like ours which holds itself open constantly for new things, when they are needed, it is important that we should be as thoroughly informed as possible about everything which relates to the welfare of the colored people of Philadelphia."

"With this in mind, we have made several exhaustive surveys and done considerable research. Last year a careful study was made of four or five blocks downtown, and some years ago, at the request of Governor Brumbaugh, we made a study of a couple of the schools in the lower part of the city. We have also made quite exhaustive studies of the Negro population of the towns around Philadelphia, paying especial attention to the matter of the Negro population, where it was located, how divided and many other points which might be of value."

COLORED SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU DOING GOOD WORK

Houston Tex. Informer

The colored branch of the Houston Social Service Bureau held its regular meeting Wednesday, February 8, in room 212, city hall, at 4 p. m.

The purpose of the meeting was to work out plans by which the colored branch could contribute to the bureau's funds.

A large sum of money is spent each year for relief and rehabilitating those handicapped in the various ways; for example, assisting widowed mothers in order that they may stay with their children; assisting a family while the wage earner is disabled. Medical social service is given in the free clinic treatments for all persons who need it and are without means, and also for school children in general.

Mrs. Harrison of St. James Methodist Church has been instrumental in working out the plan by having the many churches of Houston become acquainted with the bureau; also asking each to pledge to contribute to the bureau's funds \$1 per month for relief. Some churches have already responded. The bureau appreciates the idea and thanks those concerned in advance.

The bureau during the past year received contributions from the following: Gregory, Langston, Dunbar, Luckie and Eighth Avenue schools, groceries; clothes from private families and the co-operation of individuals during the tag campaign, at which time more than \$50 worth of tags were sold. All members and those interested in the social service uplift are requested to meet February 23 at room 234, city hall.

(Miss) V. A. JACKSON,

Colored Assistant.

Social Conditions, Improvement of South Carolina.

Community Work In South Is Taking On New Life

Louis Briggs Jr.
Associated Negro Press

GREENVILLE, S. C. May 10.—Community work among the colored people in the South is taking on new life, as is evidenced by the fact that Mr. E. T. Attwell, Field Director of the Bureau of Colored Work of Community Service, recently addressed a mass meeting of over 3,000 persons in Textile Hall here.

In his plea for betterment of all things affecting our people, Mr. Attwell explained that the best results can only be obtained by seeing that the leisure time of the individual be cared for. "We need not worry about the man or woman, boy or girl who is in church, neither need we worry about the person that is at work," said Mr. Attwell in his address, "but we do need to concern ourselves with the way our people spend their leisure time."

The meeting is said to be the largest meeting held in Greenville since war days, and was held in the interest of colored organizations in the Community Fund Drive. The colored citizens of Greenville have purchased a community center, have raised fifteen hundred dollars in a recent drive in a campaign for funds, and are now employing a full time community service at the Chestnut Street Methodist worker.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CLOSES ANNUAL SESSION

Chicago Defender
Pittsburgh Meeting Delves

Into Questions That Are

Chicago Ill.
Vital to Race
10/28/22

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 27.—Seventy-five representatives from over 25 states attended the annual conference of the National Urban league held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 17-20. These included representatives not only from Urban league organizations but other organizations interested in welfare programs. The Pittsburgh Urban league evidenced its admirable facility for organization in its plans for the reception of the delegates. The Schenley High School auditorium, Carnegie High School auditorium, M. E. church and the Carnegie library were available for the sessions of the conference.

Kinckle Jones Speaks

The opening address on this subject was delivered by Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league. Mr. Jones sketched the history of the Urban league movement which began in 1906, and in 1910 merged the two organizations into one concerted program. Said Mr. Jones: "One would conclude that in the work of the National Urban league the effort is not only directed towards improving the living conditions among Negroes and toward righting the wrongs which have been perpetrated against Negroes but also toward helping to save the world for humankind through expanding the spirit of good fellowship and co-operation between the races. This co-operation has been fostered by the organization of forty committees in as many cities—twenty-five of these organizations employ colored workers totalling more than 150.

"The program of the Urban league within a given community includes the making of investigations among Negroes as a basis for possible programs stimulating the efforts of all community organizations to the end of carrying these programs out and actually carrying out programs for which there exists no appropriate agency. In each case the interracial feature is made prominent—the boards of control and membership being composed of white and colored persons of prominence and understanding. In the national field there is a department of research and investigations, provision is made for

fellowships through which colored social workers are trained in the leading schools of social work each year. Assistance has been given both to national and local organizations in extending their programs among Negroes. Some of the outstanding local accomplishments have been the establishment of a social settlement in Chicago, an employment bureau in Pittsburgh, and travelers aid work home economics, housing and recreational activities promoted. Public health nurses, matrons in the police courts, and a social service school established in Atlanta, Ga., and a Boys' Club federation organized in Boston. workers in the Children's court and a home economics worker appointed in Brooklyn, dental clinics in St. Louis and Detroit; home for working girls in Newark, N. J., and contracts for Negro contractors in Philadelphia.

"The league was largely responsible for the appointment of a Negro in the United States Department of Labor and on President Harding's Unemployment Conference surveys which have been made in Hartford, Conn.; Flushing, L. I., and Baltimore, Md. As a result of a definite health experiment, Negro infant mortality in New York fell from 202 per thousand in 1915 to 173 in 1921. During 1920, the league made 38,000 placements—Chicago alone placing 13,000. In 1921, despite the general unemployment, 30,000 placements were made representing an annual commercial value of \$28,000.00. In 1910, \$2,500 was expended for the whole movement and in 1921, this sum had increased to \$220,000.

"The National office has been publishing a bi-monthly publication, The Urban League Bulletin. Beginning the first of the year this bulletin will be replaced by a larger magazine which will be known as "Opportunity," carrying out the league's motto: "Not Alms, but Opportunity."

Arnold Hill's Address

T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago branch, gave a unique characterization of Chicago. The increase during the decade in the population has been 143 per cent. One outstanding problem that gives much worry is the daily increasing number of competent and trained persons who are obliged to be turned away because places where they might use their training will not accept them. He felt that to utilize this waste in trained men businesses should be developed if no other way opened up. Another serious problem for which he hopes to find a solution was the springing up of myriads of institutions with little or no purpose that kept no books, had no one to whom they were responsible, conducted for the most part in connection with churches whose pastors had been in the city only a few months, but who honestly tried to do something. He conceived it as a task of the Urban leagues to take hold of these organizations wherever possible, and aid them in accomplishing something. On the question of industry, he pointed out the fact that although wages of Race men and white men were about the same there was a tendency to discriminate grossly against Race women.

Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health service outlined the work of this governmental agency

in controlling intercommunicable diseases.

The problem of sex education was discussed by Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene association. Miss Nan Dorsey, superintendent of the Public Health Nursing association of Pittsburgh, emphasized the need for training more colored women for health nurses.

A continuous health campaign was urged by Elmer A. Carter, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban league.

The league's authority on conducting financial campaigns, J. R. E. Lee, extension secretary, told the executives in special session some of the common pitfalls in budget raising.

Among the other speakers were Charles S. Johnson, the director of research and investigation; Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee institute; Norman A. Holmes, recently appointed director of the Lincoln house, New York City; E. T. Attwell, field director, bureau of social work and community service, and others.

ANOTHER URBAN LEAGUE TRIUMPH

Score another triumph for the Urban League of Pittsburgh. In a strong and impressive letter to the city editors of two local dailies, the League has registered a ringing protest against the offensive and insulting manner in which reference is made to our women in newspaper stories. Replies from both the editors were received with the gratifying information that would gladly refrain from future unwitting offense to its family of Colored readers by ceasing the use of the word "Negress" when designating the female of our group.

This effort of the Urban League is gratifying to the American and should elicit the praise and commendation of every member of our group. To the well thinking people of Pittsburgh, of both races, the League has already proved itself. As is always the case, the more intelligent were quick to think rightly and appreciate the aims, ideals and motives of the League. But the summary of valuable acts of social and community service that have been written down to the credit of this organization have placed it in more and more favor with those who at first manifested undue skepticism and doubt as to its value and worth.

Sooner or later the whole body of our group will come to realize that organization and group action is the only telling factor in a community or nation. To the many problems that confront the race, organization and more organization, is our only hope for solution. No one organization is sufficient in itself, nor can it accomplish its highest aims. But by constant plugging and persistent endeavor it may attain to great achievements. Thus the life story of the Urban League.

While commending the latest work of the League in what gives promise of being a successful effort to halt a humiliating and insulting practice by white dailies, let us summarize but a few other noteworthy achievements of the League and all will be compelled to say, "she has done great things for us whereof we are glad."

Pittsburgh Community Service for Negroes

Plans for the drive for the maintenance and operating funds of the Pittsburgh Community Service Among Negroes are progressing rapidly under the direction of an inter-racial committee. The manner in which the appeal is being accepted by the general public indicates that the fund-raising effort will be a success. The Pittsburgh Community Service Among Negroes operates the Morgan Community House, 3 Fullerton street, and the Provident House, a temporary home for men, at 75 Fullerton street.

In the fund raising effort, which is expected to be closed about the middle of March, it is planned to realize \$30,000, with which to provide additional necessary facilities for both the Morgan Community House and the Provident House to maintain and extend their humanitarian activities among the Negroes of Pittsburgh and

vicinity.

The Morgan Community House, founded two years ago and occupying the building formerly used by the Kingsley House, was an experiment started under the direction of the American Baptist Association to ascertain the results from such work among the colored people in Northern cities. The experiment has been eminently successful as is evidenced by the records of the institution which show it has filled a long-felt want in this city.

The continued success of the Morgan Community House, which can only be realized through the success of the present campaign for funds, is expected to result in similar work being started among Negroes in other large Northern cities.

With this as an incentive, the work expected to be closed about the middle of March, it is planned to realize \$30,000, with which to provide additional necessary facilities for both the Morgan Community House and the Provident House to maintain and extend their humanitarian activities among the Negroes of Pittsburgh and

activities in the beginning were also of an experimental nature, has also conducted a much needed work among the unfortunate colored men of this city and the results of its activities have been so far-reaching that the continuance of the work is imperative. Rev. J. W. Bundrant is executive secretary and director of men's work with Mrs. Helen Adams Moore as head worker.

The inter-racial committee in charge of the drive for the two institutions includes some of the most prominent leaders of both races in the city. The campaign executive committee, which is composed of some of the staunchest friends of the Negro race in this district, is headed by Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, honorary chairman, and J. H. Stauff, a prominent business man, chairman. Rev. Dr. A. J. Bonsall, pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, who has for many years been interested and worked for the betterment of conditions among the colored population of this city, is vice chairman, and J. O. Miller, Vice President of the Peoples' Savings and Trust Company, is treasurer. The other members of this committee are H. D. W. English, Charles C. Cooper, of Kingsley House, H. E. Cole, Dr. J. A. Lichty, F. H. Robinson, Harry Baingridge, City Councilman John S. Herron, Dr. Charles R. Zahniser, Rev. Dr. Daniel Marsh, superintendent of the Methodist Church Union; Horace F. Baker; Rev. Dr. P. W. Snyder, superintendent of the Pittsburgh Presbytery; W. E. Lincoln, Dr. H. Bartle, Morals Court Magistrate Tensard DeWolf and Rev. Dr. W. C. Chappell, secretary of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association.

Of the \$30,000 required for the maintenance of the work of both the Morgan Community and the Provident Houses, \$6,500 is planned to be raised among the colored people of this district and the remainder among the white population.

Both the white and colored workers are entering into the effort in a manner that indicates that both will be successful in their efforts. Meetings of the campaign executive committee, composed of prominent Negroes, and of the negro church zone captains last week and this week were most enthusiastic. Intense interest of the committeemen in the work among their own people was shown. These leaders pledged themselves to see to it that the colored people of this city do not fail in the quota assigned to them.

The negro executive campaign committee is composed of Rev. J. M. Wheeler, chairman; G. H. Newman, vice chairman; Rev. J. W. Bundrant, secretary; Dr. F. F. Bishop, chairman of the citizen's committee; Rev. John S. Morton, director of zone

captains; Rev. J. C. Austin, Rev. W. R. Brown, Rev. D. B. Russell, Rev. J. C. Anderson, Rev. C. E. Askew, Alderman Robert H. Logan, William Fox, Rev. Glasco, Lee Trent and C. E. Jones.

The colored church zone captains and the districts of which they have charge are as follows:

Upper Hill district—G. H. Newman; Lower Hill district—S. H. Turner; North Side and Manchester—C. H. McCord; South Side and West End—Rev. I. P. Jackson; Lawrenceville—W. A. L. Gibbs; Suburban districts, including Homestead, Rankin and Braddock—Vernon Simpson. These zone captains, co-operating with the pastors in the various colored churches, are organizing every colored church in Pittsburgh and vicinity for the drive.

WILKESBARRE, PA. LEADER
APRIL 14, 1922

FORM ASSOCIATION FOR COLORED YOUNG MEN

Formation of the Christian and Industrial Association for colored young men of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity has been effected by a committee of colored citizens. The association has opened quarters at 419 South Main street. In a short time an appeal to the public for funds will be made.

The executive body of the organization is composed of: President, Dr. C. T. C. Nurse; vice president, George W. Stoner; treasurer, John W. Bunch; secretary, Ellis Downie; directors, Frederick S. Stevens, David T. Brown, Peter Grimmett, William R. Reynolds and Horace S. Johnson.

URBAN LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE; PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug 8—A tentative program for the annual conference of the Urban League to be held here October 18-20 inclusive has been received and will undoubtedly be of unusual interest not only to Urban League workers and officials in the various cities, but also to social workers who are connected with other organizations. Especially will the Negro angle of the various social problems be emphasized in the many discussions at this conference.

In commenting on the work of the Urban League, John T. Clark, executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Branch, said, "In many of the smaller cities containing a large porportion of colored people, the same problems exist as are found in the largest cities and many of the progressive leaders are constantly asking with their limited resources how they can begin Urban League work. To such representative Negro and White people the conference to be held here next October will prove of unusual in these problems to attend this conference and if they get

Cleveland Is Leading American Cities In Social Welfare Work

11-9-22

By Jesse Q. Thomas.

Leaving Pittsburg, where we had attended the recent conference of the National Urban League, we went to Cleveland via automobile in company with Mr. W. R. Conners, executive secretary, and Mr. Atkins, industrial secretary, respectively, of the Negro Welfare Association of Cleveland. The scenery along the route, including the mountain landscape in the hills of Pennsylvania and the bouquet foliage of the Ohio table land, was very picturesque. The only excitement along the way was occasioned by our Buick attempting to separate two Fords that were fighting for the right of way, one of which we missed by three-eighths of an inch, inside measurement. The trip was otherwise uneventful but interesting. We stopped by Youngstown and inspected the Booker T. Washington Community House and the Y. W. C. A. under the direction of Miss Anna Hope, sister of John Hope, president of Morehouse College.

The Activities of the Welfare Association.

The Negro Welfare Association, which is the Cleveland branch of the National Urban League, is the pivot around which the major portion of social welfare activities affecting colored people in Cleveland revolve. The work of this organization extends all the way from assisting some new comer who arrives at the railroad station and is referred to them by the Travelers' Aid Association who has no letter

of identification, no address of relatives or way of locating them, to the co-operating with congregations in more adequately housing the ever increasing number of church goers that are daily coming to that city. Between five and six hundred thousand dollars worth of church property has been acquired largely with the co-operation and advice of Mr. Conners. On the day of our visit, a young colored man came to Cleveland from some point in Alabama looking for a brother who had sent for him to come to Cleveland and the only information he had was that his brother's name was A. E. Sellers, that he lived somewhere in the city of Cleveland. Within a few hours he was in touch with his brother. The same day, a minister who had been elected to Head of the Ministers' Alliance, came to Mr. Conners to get a list of all the ministers in the city. The same day, they referred some twenty-odd applicants, men and women, to positions ranking all the way from unskilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled to industries. The phone of Mr. Atkins, the industrial secretary, keeps constantly ringing either by would-be employees seeking work or would-be employers seeking help. Mr. Atkins also has to act as referee in case of misunderstanding between employer and employee with reference to time occupied in service or amount of money paid, or what not. Through this effort, many new positions have been created for colored.

Number of Colored Welfare Workers Employed in Cleveland.

The number of colored welfare workers employed in Cleveland by the different organizations has rapidly increased in the past two years. Two colored women are employed by the Red Cross; five colored women and one colored man employed by the Associated Charities; one colored woman and one

colored man employed as probational officers; one colored woman employed in the Juvenile Court; two colored women and two colored men as truant officers; two colored women employed with the Humane Society. In addition to this, there are 100 colored women employed in the public school system, two of them as high school teachers. The percentage of Negro children in the high schools is perhaps higher in Cleveland than in any other city of its size in the country where there are mixed schools. The per cent of colored students would compare favorably with the students in high school in the cities of St. Louis, Baltimore or Washington. The Phyllis Wheatly Home, a settlement house under the auspices and executive control of Miss Jane Hunter, is doing a most important work for the colored women and girls in that city. It gives adequate accommodation to some 82 girls who live in this settlement and is managed in a very high classed fashion.

Increasing Economic Efficiency of Workmen.

The Welfare Association also occupies a large building with many rooms that are used for various kinds of meetings. For example, it conducts foremanship classes training Negroes in the art of handling men as foremen, classes in structural drawing under the Smith-Hughes act for vocational training. It has what is called an Industrial Association made up of the key men in factories and business concerns. They hold periodical conferences with the employment managers or directors of various key men looking forward toward a better understanding between employee and employer. In order to curb a manifestation of ku-kluxism as evidence of certain forms of discrimination against leading members of the race, a meeting was called Monday afternoon, October 23 at the office of the

Welfare Association and permanent organization was perfected to counteract the evidences of growing prejudices and ku-kluxism in that city. The meeting was attended by such persons as Charles W. Western, George A. Meyers, Rep. Henry E. Davis, Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, William W. Green, president of the N. E. C. P.; Dr. O. A. Taylor, Atty. Alexander H. Martin, William R. Conner, of the Cleveland Urban League; Harry E. Smith, editor of the Cleveland Gazette; Father O. W. R. Sutherland, pastor of the St. Andrews Episcopal church; Cleborn George, Geo. B. Hunter, Perry Jackson, Atty. Green, H. E. Merrill, president Empire Savings Bank; C. E. Wood and Garret Chavous.

This illustrates the kind of work that is going on in Cleveland from day to day under the leadership and influence and with the co-operation of the Negro Welfare Association. Mr. Conners has some 5 or 6 competent associates. He is also a member of the City Club.

After observing the work of the branch of the National League in Cleveland one comes away very much more enthused about the Urban League's program for local communities.

Urban League Reports On Recent Conference

The Executive Board of the Urban League at its meeting last Wednesday highly commended the secretary and his corps of workers and friends for the very splendid way in which the National Conference was put over. While the daily sessions were not largely attended by local people they were the most successful in the history of the Annual Conference of the League. Especially interesting were the noon luncheons at Writt's Gardens where intimate policies concerning the League were discussed. An unusual luncheon was given by the local board members for the visiting board members at the Rittenhouse on Wednesday at noon.

The evening public meetings at Schenley High School, Carnegie Lecture Hall and Bethel Church were attended by about 1700. The number of delegates registered were 86; attendance at sessions, 618; attendance at luncheons, 131; attendance at Montefiore Hall, Livingston Hospital and Loent Club, 950. Among the white delegates and speakers present were

Mr. Lee from Indianapolis, Mr. Fred Butzel, member of the Urban League Board of Detroit, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Mr. Wood being president of the National Urban League of New York City, Mr. Elkund of Canton, Ohio, Chairman of Community Chest Fund in Canton, Mr. J. O. Houze, Personnel Director of National Malleable Castings Company of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Horace Bridges, Leader of Ethical Culture Society, chairman of Chicago Urban League, Chicago, Ill., Mr. A. C. Holden, Chairman of the New York Urban League, Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, American Social Hygiene Association of New York, Miss Mary E. Murphy, Assistant Director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Ill., Prof. C. C. North of the Ohio State University, Bishop Paul Jones, Secretary Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York City, and Mr. George Fout, Director of Personnel of Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Other local white persons of prominence attending the sessions were Mrs. Margaret A. Gray, director of Bureau of Recreation, Miss Nan L. Dorsey, of the Public Health Nursing Association, Mr. Walter A. May, Mr. E. S. McClellan, Personnel Director of Westinghouse Electric Company, Mr. Alfred Wyman of the Carnegie Steel Company, and other officials of large industrial plants.

The Board was especially pleased with the financial report made as follows:

Receipts through office..... \$90.80

Contributions Through Finance Committee

R. A. Diuguid, Chr.....	5.00
R. H. Brown.....	5.00
D. R. Lewis.....	63.37
Mrs. Stanton (Entertainment Committee).....	137.35
Mrs. C. C. Turfley.....	20.50
George Elliott.....	33.00
Mrs. Robert Harris.....	51.00
Stokes Pressly.....	5.00
Cyrus T. Green.....	8.00
E. C. Alexander.....
Mrs. Erma Lowndes....	10.00
Mr. N. T. Glenn.....
Evan Baker.....
Finley T. Davis.....	1.90
	340.12

Registrations..... 86.00
Collection from Bethel Church 47.50

Total..... \$564.42

Expenses

Conference sessions ...	\$120.00
Ext. Stenographic Srvce.	60.00
Printing and Stationery	18.00
Stamps.....	15.00
Approx. telephone and telegraph and miscellaneous expense, supplies, etc.	117.47
	\$330.47

The expenses of the National Urban League were unusually high this year, but the local branch is endeavoring to continue to raise funds to cover this expense. We wish to thank the public for the excellent manner in

which they accepted the members and visitors of the conference and the cordial welcome given them.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, — 1922. Ohio

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CENTER

The annual exhibit of the Industrial Department was held last Thursday at the Christian Community Center. The departments represented were: domestic science, sewing, arts and crafts, electric and woodwork. The exhibit as viewed by the spectators was par excellence. In the sewing department representing age groups from 6 to 45. Articles ranging from handkerchiefs to evening gowns. The art class presented a rare exhibition comprising large shade lamps, flower baskets and needle craft. The electric class presented specimens of house wiring, splicing, toasters and vase wiring, having as a model feature the electric magic box.

EXTENT OF WORK OF URBAN LEAGUE SHOWN IN REPORT

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
NOVEMBER 8, 1922
Has Conducted Social Activities Under Leadership of
N. B. Allen.

MANY NEGROES AIDED

Better Race Relations to Be Fostered by Program Recently Formulated.

The Columbus Urban league has issued its report of the work of the year and it shows just what is being attempted in improving conditions of the negro population of Columbus.

N. B. Allen was given a year's leave of absence as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to reorganize the league and put it on a permanent basis. Mr. Allen has had six years' experience as executive secretary of the Spring street branch of the association, and that should fit him for the Urban league work.

The secretary said: "Naturally the people of Columbus expect us to furnish definite information concerning the negroes in Columbus. It has been estimated that their population

may reach 45,000. We laid plans for a comprehensive study of conditions.

GREAT CO-OPERATION.

"Our board is composed of representatives of social agencies which work among negroes, and those who extend their programs to include negroes, such as the Ohio Avenue Day Nursery, the Old Folks' home, the Family Service society, Parent-Teacher association and perhaps half a dozen others.

"It is the intention of the Urban league to establish a separate negro council from that of the Columbus Council of Social Agencies. We now have a definite agreement with the council that the Urban league is to be the negro welfare council of the organization.

WANTED GOOD HOSPITAL.

"We wanted a good hospital where negroes could be cared for by trained nurses. The Alpha hospital was organized by Drs. W. M. Method and R. M. Tribbitt. They planned a nurses' training school, but because of certain requirements in order to be recognized by the state board of health, they would be compelled to accept charity patients. The doctors promoting the plan were not able to do that, so the Urban league took over the hospital, calling the organization the Alpha Hospital association. It is hoped that the nurses' training school will soon be in full operation.

"A conference of the colored social workers has been called for the purpose of discussing problems concerning this group. This conference will be strictly educational, and we hope for good results.

PROMOTING BETTER FEELING.

"The race relations committee proposes to undertake a program for the promotion of better relations between the white and negro races in Columbus. This is to be done to remove, if possible, some frictions which inevitably exist and prevent development of other frictions.

"We believe that friendly relations can be promoted only through education, and to this end we have formed this race relations committee of which Dr. C. C. North, of Ohio State university, is chairman.

MEETING ARRANGED.

"A meeting has been arranged at the Chamber of Commerce for Sunday afternoon, Nov. 26. This meeting will be addressed by both white and colored speakers.

"Five thousand pieces of literature have been distributed through the mails and in other ways in Columbus and that is expected to help us.

"The board of directors of the Urban league is composed of both

white and negro members, and they are working conscientiously to work out a plan which will be helpful and will form a constructive approach to the problem."

\$5,000 GIFT FOR NEW YORK URBAN LEAGUE

In appreciation of the services rendered by the New York Urban League, the Laura Spelman Memorial announces a gift of \$5,000 toward the budget of that organization for 1922.

Of this amount \$2,500 is contributed outright and the remaining \$2,500 upon raising the budget of \$25,000.

It is reported that the Foundation was impressed not only with the increased amount of service rendered by the office, but by the increasing financial support given this work by the colored people themselves. During the year a total of more than 16,000 applications for information and assistance were received at the office. Letter making this announcement and addressed to Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood reads:

"Dear Mr. Wood—In response to the letter signed by Mr. Jas. H. Hubert asking for a contribution from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to the work of the New York Urban League for another year, I beg to state that the Memorial has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$5,000 be and it is hereby appropriated to the New York Urban League toward its budget for the current year \$2,500 to be paid at once, \$1,500 after a total of \$19,000 has been secured in cash, and \$1,000 when \$25,000 has been secured in cash."

Charities Doing Much to Assist Negro Families

Lightnin' Bottom isn't a pleasant place to visit in the mountains and one should have a steady nerve and legs built for mountain climbing to penetrate its dark recesses safely at night.

But human beings lived there and in other labyrinthine alleys in Atlanta thousands of negroes are crowded into unsanitary, overflowing shacks for which they must pay rent proportionately higher than white people pay for their comfortable apartments.

The white bootlegger is a frequent visitor in these alleys. He has no race prejudice and he thrives through this association.

The Associated Charities employs four colored visitors, all too few to help these ignorant people to help themselves, for it means constant education in habits of thrift, healthful living, inspiration to self-respect and

spiritual development, in addition to the every-day task of trying to get work for the able-bodied and in supplying food, fuel and clothing to the sick and needy.

The best class of negroes—and there are many more of these than white people usually suppose—is anxious and willing to aid their own people.

The Associated Charities had the far-reaching wisdom last year to help promote a school for social service at Morehouse college, where young colored men and women can receive the necessary training for the various forms of social work so greatly needed among the race.

This work of the Associated Charities is a splendid example of the constructive service which this vital welfare agency is carrying on in Atlanta. Most people have the feeling that the Associated Charities is an organization conducted solely for relief, but that is only one phase—although a very necessary phase of its work.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE APRIL 16, 1922

Urban League to Benefit

The Brooklyn Urban League, of which Mrs. Thomas L. Leeming is president, will be the beneficiary of the performance of the Women's Amateur Minstrels in the Opera House of the Academy of Music on Monday evening, April 24. The minstrels were organized seven years ago by the colored women of Chicago.

The Brooklyn Urban League is one of thirty-five organizations at work in as many cities of the North, South and West in an effort to develop better race relationships through the co-operation of members of both races in a program of Children's Court work, health education, housing and employment services and other activities among the increasing negro population of these cities.

JERSEY FEDERATION MEETS AT ELIZABETH

(Special to The New York Age).

Elizabeth, N. J.—The Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey, upon invitation of the Colored Men's Civic League, held its session at Shiloah Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, with 150 men and women present. Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, president, presided. The speakers included Rev. H. C. Van Pelt of Englewood, chaplain at State Prison; Wm. Ashby of Newark Urban League; J. E. Sadler, Counsellor Oliver Randolph, W. R. Valentine of Bordentown school, Rev. E. E. Ricks and William DePaur.

The principal features of the session were the annual address of the pres-

ident, the election of officers and the special music by a chorus of Siloam singers. All of the officers who served last year were reelected, as were also the members of the executive committee. They are:

President, Dr. eGorge E. Cannon; vice-president, Cornelius M. Brown; vice-president, Rev. H. C. VanPelt; vice president, R. Florence Randolph; executive committee chairman, John A. Huggs; secretary, William H. DePaur; treasurer, John W. Hudspeth; assistant secretary, state organizer, W. P. Burrell.

Executive committee—Isaac H. Nutter, W. R. Valentine, Charles A. Travis, Frederick Himmel, J. E. Everette, A. E. Flournoy, Rev. S. D. Turner, Dr. G. Warren Hooper, Rev. W. A. Byrd, B. T. Harvey, James E. Sadler, Rev. Solomon P. Hood, Oliver Randolph, Dr. J. E. Proctor, Rev. E. E. Ricks, Walter Darden, Louis S. Rouser, Miss Violet Johnson.

An invitation to hold the next convention in Trenton was accepted, and by adoption of a resolution changing the date of the annual meeting from February 22nd to May 30th, the eighth annual convention will be held on May 30th, 1923, at the State capital.

SAGE FOUNDATION PLANS FOR BETTER CITY IN THE YEAR 2000

New York Amsterdam News
3/17/22
Huge Project for Improvement in All Directions Which Extends into Long Island, Connecticut and New Jersey Explained at Big Meeting Last Wednesday Evening—Three Representatives From Harlem.

TWO USEFUL INSTITUTIONS.

Evidently the self-centered interest of individual politicians and the indifference of political groups was what caused the trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation to take into consideration plans of improvement for New York City and neighboring communities in the years of 1950 or 2000. These and a great number of allied questions are to be carefully studied by a small number of non-partisan and financially disinterested persons with a view of guiding New York's growth and preventing mistakes which have resulted in congestion, slums, subway jams, etc.

The region under consideration is within a radius of 50 miles of Union Square, embracing part of New Jersey, Long Island, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties of New York and a segment of Fairfield County, Conn. This expanse is said to be the most densely populated in the world. Nine million now live within this district, so the population is expected to be 16,700,000 by 1950 and 37,000,000 by 2000. The great plan was explained to engineers, artists, architects and men and women representing all races last Wednesday night in the Engineering Society's Building, 29 West 39th street, at which members of the committee, Elihu Root, Herbert Hoover, John J. Carey and Miss Lillian Wall, were the principal speakers. Robert W. De Forest, president of the Sage Foundation presided. A resolution endorsing the project was introduced by Charles Dana Gibson and seconded by Mrs. August Belmont.

Representing Harlem at the meeting were Mrs. Daisy C. Reed, president of the Utopia Neighborhood Club; James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League and John E. Robinson, of the New York Amsterdam News.

The committee appointed Charles D. Norton, chairman; Robert W. De Forest, Frederick A. Delano, John M. Glenn and Franklin L. Polk.

The need of such institutions as the Katy Ferguson Home and the Sojourner Truth House, although the latter is temporarily closed for lack of funds, has been so clearly demonstrated by the work already done by them, as to be beyond question. One of the most insistent demands of an enlightened community is the protection and relief of girlhood and womanhood.

The delinquent girl who has made a misstep must be sheltered and protected during her period of misfortune, so as to save her from further degradation and restore her to further usefulness and correct living. Those who are on the verge of such a mistake should be prevented from falling into it before it is too late and given renewed spirit to resist the innumerable temptations of city.

These desirable results can be brought about through the agencies provided in the two useful institutions referred to above. The plant has been provided to accommodate those in need of such a refuge, with trained and willing workers in charge. It is necessary however to secure the funds to keep both the houses in running order. Every member of the community should realize the number of cases that would keep both these institutions filled to capacity, if the means were provided to accommodate them. The dollars should be kept rolling in a steady stream to keep the work going.

Contributions for this purpose may be sent to THE AGE, or to the Katy Ferguson House, 162 West 130th street, New York.

139th St. Residents Have Created "Block Beautiful"

my age 7/22/22
Organized Kingscourt Association for Purpose of
Beautifying Homes and Flowers, Evergreens
and Trees Have Been Planted

In a crowded section of New York City, such as Harlem, seldom is any civic interest or pride in the neighborhood or block shown. There is in Harlem, however, one Block Association that has been doing a remarkable work, in beautifying their homes and the block in which they live.

This organization, the Kingscourt Association of 139th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, has, by its program of keeping that street clean, quiet and free from public annoyances, made 139th street the most beautiful street in Harlem.

The homes in this street and in 138th street were designed by the late Stanford White about the same time he designed the building for the College of the City of New York, situated on the hill just above Edgecombe avenue. In design and construction, they are among the best private houses in the city.

110 houses in these two streets were owned by the Equitable Life Insurance Company in 1918, and more than a hundred of them had been vacated by the white tenants, who moved elsewhere when Negroes invaded the neighborhood.

At first the insurance company refused to sell or rent to colored people, but after losing money by allowing the houses to remain empty for several months, they finally decided to rent to colored tenants but not to sell. Colored people immediately occupied the block, and after a few months, the company began to realize that the colored tenants were better than the former white occupants of the houses, and should be given the opportunity to own their own homes. The houses were offered for sale, and in less than a year, the entire number had been sold, mostly to colored buyers.

The first race family to move into 139th street was Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Roberts. They saw the need for the new occupants to keep that street in as good condition as it was before they moved there. So a block association was organized, with Mrs. Roberts as the first president. This association includes the lessees and owners of the houses on both sides of the street.

The present officers of this association are Mrs. William Pickens, of 262, president; Mrs. V. W. Tandy, of 221, secretary; Mrs. A. V. Ferguson, of 227, assistant secretary; H. Washington, of 249, treasurer; Mrs. Ida Feggans, of 247, superintendent of the court between 139th and 140th streets.

The people on the North side of the street have been especially active in the work of the organization. There are thirty-two houses on this side of the street, of which all but four are owned by Negroes, and they take special pride in keeping their homes beautiful.

Last Spring the people on this side



"Block Beautiful"—139th Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenues. Improved and beautified by Kingscourt Association, made up of colored residents in the block.



How Colored Residents Have Beautified Court Between 139th and 140th Streets. Running from Seventh to Eighth Avenues.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONGRESS

Birmingham Advertiser 9/30/22
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Preparations for the Annual Conference of the National Urban League which will be held in Pittsburgh, Tuesday to Friday, October 17th and 20, are practically completed and it is the opinion of those

in charge of the program that it will be the most far-reaching and interesting conference held on problems of Negro life.

The "key-note" of the conference will be "Thoroughness in Social Service Work Through Programs Based Upon Actual Knowledge of Conditions." Among the speakers will be Miss Nannie Burroughs of Washington, D. C., the Rev. A. Clayton Powell of New York, the Rev. Joel Hayden of Cleveland; J. O. Houz, Employment Manager

of the National Malleable Castings Corporation; L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the National Urban League; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, of the U. S. Public Health Service, Professor Francis D. Tyson, of the University of Pittsburgh, and many other prominent white and colored educators and students of race problems.

Plans for a simultaneous survey of social conditions in 2 of the larger cities throughout the country will be considered with discussion led by Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Department of Research and Investigation of the National Urban League. It is proposed to use the finding of this study in launching a campaign of education about the Negro more far reaching than ever before attempted.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, is asking that representatives of organizations national and local in all parts of the country communicate with him at 127 East 23rd street, New York City, or with John T. Clark, Executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League at 518 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh, concerning participation or representation through delegates at this conference. The subjects "Health," "Housing," "Interracial Co-operation," "The Home and the School," "Recreation," "Industrial Relations," "The Place of the Church in Social Work," will be considered in addition to those already mentioned.

Social Service in Atlanta

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

It has been truly said that "no chain is stronger than its weakest link," and this can be aptly paraphrased as "no city is safer than the health of each individual living within its bounds." Of what avail would Atlanta's boasted climate be were it not for the efforts of her anti-tuberculosis association to keep down the spread of the great white plague? Fortunately for Atlanta, this great organization has been functioning steadily and well during its fourteen active years and has succeeded not only in keeping down the spread of this dread disease but in greatly reducing the death rate from this cause.

In 1905 the city's death rate from tuberculosis was reported to be 295 persons to each 100,000 of her population. By 1920, mainly through the efforts of the anti-tuberculosis association, this figure had been reduced to 105 per 100,000, which placed Atlanta in the lead of all southern cities in its success in conquering the disease.

But during the past year, due to the widespread unemployment and the inevitable train of illness and hardship following in its wake, tuberculosis has made some gain in its favor, and the deaths from this source in 1921 totaled 242 for Atlanta's 200,000 population, or a gain of approximately 16 deaths per 100,000 for the year.

It is an axiom that always in time of want, disease spreads. This is particularly true of tuberculosis, which thrives on the weakness of its victims which is brought on by the lack of wholesome food, through worry and other circumstances favoring a run-down condition of body and mind. Hard times greatly favor the spread of the disease, and the association is being called on to more than redouble its vigilance during the coming months in fighting the dread enemy.

In spite of the added strain on its resources and personnel, the work of Atlanta's anti-tuberculosis association during the past year has been remarkable, and the official figures just recently completed by the organization for 1921, prove beyond question its great and growing worth to the city and Fulton county.

During 1921 the following things were accomplished by the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis association.

MEDICAL WORK. 1.—Employed six visiting nurses and a supervisor who cared for 1,555 patients. Made 8,906 visits to homes. 2.—Eight consulting specialists and twenty-one active physicians gave their services free to the dispensary. 3.—Held 1,247 clinics during the year for examination and treatment of tuberculosis and its complications. 4.—Examined and treated in 185 special preventive clinics for children exposed to tuberculosis, 1,221 children. 5.—One hundred and seventeen patients were operated on, thus becoming free to build up in health, and 473 treatments were given in nose and throat clinics.

6.—In the dental clinic, patients referred from the tuberculosis clinic numbered 412.

7.—One hundred and twenty-nine gynecological treatments were given, 151 for the stomach, and 11 skin clinics were conducted for the benefit of tuberculosis and suspicious cases.

8.—One thousand, eight hundred and eighteen laboratory tests were made.

9.—In the psychiatric clinic, 124 treatments were given.

EDUCATIONAL WORK. 10.—Employed two full-time trained workers to teach health as a preventive of tuberculosis. One worked among the white, the other among the colored population.

11.—Modern health crusade was carried on through 60 schools in Atlanta and Fulton county.

12.—Health talks were given to several hundred individual groups of people. Letters sent to approximately 1,500 individuals.

13.—The promotion of a greater use of milk in the diet as a preventive of tuberculosis was carried on extensively.

14.—Exhibits were set up in the public schools, Southeastern fair, two in the negro district and several at educational meetings.

15.—Several thousand children were weighed and measured in the schools for nutrition study as a preventive.

16.—About 5,000 pieces of health literature were placed in the hands of teachers, parents and others.

17.—Intensive promotion of all phases of child welfare work, including playgrounds, better babies, better sanitation, etc., was carried on.

18.—Social service programs were promoted through the churches.

Negro Work.

19.—Supplied three lecturers to colored service training school at Morehouse college.

20.—Gave field practice to eight students from social service training school.

21.—Conducted a four-night institute at Morehouse college.

22.—Conducted the health clean-up, and received co-operation from all negro organizations in city.

23.—Secured active co-operation of churches, leagues, federated clubs and other organizations in Christmas seal campaign.

24.—Carried on health crusade in every negro school in Atlanta and a great many of the county schools.

25.—Supplied a large amount of educational literature.

26.—Furnished exhibits for street carnival operated by Neighborhood Union.

Of noteworthy mention is the bringing together of a group of negro insurance men whose firms are contributing from \$5 to \$15 monthly to help pay salary of negro worker. They are promoting health programs among the negro insurance solicitors and using the association's charts and figures.

This work proved so successful in Atlanta that the association has been called on by many other cities in the south to furnish this material by mail.

which is recognition of the great lead Atlanta has taken in the work of preventing tuberculosis.

Relief Department.

27.—To carry out the orders of physicians and assist in the recovery of patients, a certain type of medical relief is necessary, such as the construction of sleeping porches, supplying of braces, or introducing milk into the diet. For these particular things the anti-tuberculosis association maintains a relief fund. Church organizations or social groups hold relief memberships and make regular monthly contributions.

The main point of the anti-tuberculosis program is prevention. The fundamental and generally accepted teaching now is that a very large per cent of the population of our cities is infected with tuberculosis, some authorities claiming as high as 90 to 95 per cent of the entire population. But infection does not mean that the disease necessarily will be developed or the patient become sick and die of tuberculosis. The association aims, therefore, to reduce the number of infections by removing conditions that breed the disease, and to overcome infection, or forestall the development of the disease by building up the physical resistance of the patient through health habits, proper diet, etc.

The work of the association, since it was organized in 1907, proves, beyond question, that the lives of hundreds of people were saved by proper relief being given in time, and the health built up and possible early death of thousands of others forestalled by adequate preventive methods. Its work is, perhaps, the greatest single contribution yet made to the welfare of our citizenship.

PROF. CYRUS CAMPFIELD.

The Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company is not only rendering to its policy-holders a large and useful service through its social service department which is under the direction of Prof. Cyrus Campfield.

It was only a fortnight ago, when the Rome District, of which Mr. M. D. Whatley is the popular manager, was host for this social service department. There were two full days and nights in which seedlings were planted for better living conditions, which we believe will bring forth abundant fruit. The city public schools, the Rome High and Industrial School, the general mass meeting, the one for men only, and the one for women only, were instructive and calculated to do untold good in constraining men and women to obey the laws of nature so that they themselves may get the most out of life and bequeath to their posterity a rich and noble

heritage. All of these lectures carried with them logic and force, yet so plain that the most simple minded could understand them.

Many of our people are dying for the want of knowledge and the scheme of the Atlanta Mutual in carrying this information to the people without cost, is an advance step toward making this country and the world a better place in which to live.

Many have been the compliments showered upon Mr. Campfield and his company for the good work they are doing to conserve human life, curtail sickness and insure good health.—Rome Enterprise.

URBAN LEAGUE

WEEKLY BULLETIN

The Knoxville Sentinel comments on the Johnson-Taylor-Johnson trio: "An audience that taxed the capacity of the Mount Zion Baptist church on Friday night, the 10th, heard the Johnson-Taylor-Johnson trio render a musical program that was interesting and well balanced, and an honor to the negro race. A large number of white people were included in the audience that encored the artists. George L. Johnson, tenor, called by music critics, 'The bronze edition of Caruso,' born in east Tennessee, and educated in Knoxville college, was at his best last evening, and opened the program with five selections that were well received by the audience. During the program he was joined in the singing of grand opera and latest love songs by his wife, Marie Peeke Johnson, dramatic soprano, who was a member of the Fiske university quartet. T. Theodore Taylor, pianist, of Chicago, won the hearts of the audience from the beginning by his masterful playing, and his accompaniments were made up to the high standards set by the soloists; and his rendition of the 'Moonlight Sonata' gave full play to the fine mastery of the piano." This group of artists will appear at Big Bethel A. M. E. church Thursday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the board of directors of the Atlanta Urban league.

Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas, of the National Urban league, went to Birmingham Tuesday night, the 14th, to address a meeting called by the International Brotherhood of Railway Men. This organization comprises the colored employees of the dining, Pullman and service cars, as well as all classes of shopmen, including laborers. These groups were represented through thirty general chairmen. While there he spoke before one of the leading women organizations of that city at the residence of Dr. Bradford, secretary of the Birmingham Urban league.

The Omega Psi Phi fraternity will conduct memorial exercises at Friendship Baptist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock, commemorating the memory of Colonel Charles A. Young, representative of the American government in Liberia, Africa, who recently died in that country. Colonel Young was an honorary member of this Greek letter fraternity. Prominent members of the organization within the city will take part in the program.

The board of directors of the Atlanta Urban league, of which Dr. John Hope is chairman, held a meeting at the local league office on Thursday, the 9th, for the purpose of passing upon the annual budget and discussing the plans for the launching of a financial campaign. A larger number of the members of the board was present than has been for some time. Dr. Hope was very much pleased with the enthusiasm manifested at this meeting. It was decided to have the campaign begin February 27, and continue through March 6. The plan is to have a complete staff of workers, including executive secretary, assistant and office clerk, begin work in full force about March 15.

The finance committee of the local league met Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Details for the financial campaign were carefully worked out. There were eleven teams selected, with a member of the finance committee as chairman. Each captain is to have on his team ten associate members, who will be required to raise \$50 each. Each team is to raise \$500.

The annual bulletin, volume 2, No. 1, has been issued by the Atlanta Urban league, describing the activity of the organization during the year 1921. A splendid account of all the work done by the organization during the past year is given in this bulletin. Copies of this bulletin are being sent to every member of the organization and to every person and institution that subscribed toward its support. Some 525 persons are included in the membership of this organization. Upward of 500 people have been attended by the public nurse department connected with the Atlanta Urban league.

The Gate City Free Kindergarten association expresses its thanks for the assistance given in its annual cake contest conducted during the past week, which was quite successful. For the benefit of the association a talk on experiences in the Philippine Islands and Japan will be given Tuesday night, February 21, at Atlanta university. There will be a nominal fee of 10 cents charged, that will go toward the support of the association.

The February clinic of the Mothers' club will be held February 23 at 10 a. m. at Dr. Dwelle's sanitarium. All mothers are urged to attend.

The recital given at the Auditorium theater last Wednesday evening by Helen Hagan, the noted pianist, was very inspiring, and was rendered with great skill and technique. Those that braved the weather were fully repaid for their efforts. Every one left with complimentary praises for the noted pianist.

The dedicatory exercises of Leete Hall, recently constructed at Clarke university, were largely attended by vast numbers of students, ex-students, teachers, officers and interested friends of the institution despite the inclemency of the weather on last Wednesday, the 15th. Bishop F. D. Leete, for whom the hall is dedicated, formerly of this city, but now of Indianapolis, was one of the principal speakers. Others participating in the program were Bishop E. E. Richardson, of Atlanta; Dr. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., of Liberia, Africa, who recently died in that country; Dr. Plato Durham, of Emory

university, and State Superintendent of Education Britain. The building is a beautiful structure, of three stories, fireproof throughout. It is constructed of Ohio brick and tile, with a foundation of Stone Mountain granite. It is 218 feet in length and has a chapel at one end which seats 900 persons, and at the other end there is a gymnasium and swimming pool. The upper stories will be used for classroom and academic purposes. The building cost approximately \$200,000. The chapel in the building was named Crozman chapel in honor of Dr. Wil-

liam H. Crozman, who has been connected with the faculty of that institution for thirty years. Dr. I. Gar-

land Penn was also one of the speakers at the exercises.

NEGROES EMPHASIZE CHURCH CO-OPERATION

5/13/22
Co-operation of the churches with various organizations that are endeavoring to reduce the present rate of juvenile delinquency among negroes was urged by Professor Frank Orrin Beck, of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., at the conference of negro city workers Friday in Central Avenue M. E. church. Dr. Beck urged that a responsible bureau be formed in each city that has a large negro population for the purpose of preventing and checking criminal tendencies.

One of the results of the conference was the determination to organize negro city missionary societies in all northern and southern cities where there are three or more negro Methodist Episcopal churches. The object of these societies is to unite the churches for common action, to promote the "missionary spirit rather than the congregational spirit, and to provide a means of adequate support for the smaller and less wealthy churches that often get discouraged and are compelled to close their doors."

Organization of these societies in the cities was urged by Dr. Millard L. Robinson, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church union of New York City, and by Dr. Daniel Marsh, who occupies a similar position in Pittsburg. They told the conferences some of the things that have been accomplished through united action on the part of Methodist Episcopal churches in these cities, and how it has been possible by all getting under the burden to save hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property that might otherwise have been sold because of debt.

Mrs. Archibald Davis, of the commission, on inter-racial co-operation, was a speaker of Friday's program. She spoke of the special work of co-operation between the races that is being carried on by inter-racial committees of women dealing with questions of the church, the school and the home. Common language, a common God and a common flag, she said are the ties uniting women of the negro and the white races, forming a tie that was not to be found in some other sections where immigrants of other tongues and other nationalities and other beliefs have been crowding into America.

Welfare Workers Will Give Course At Summer School

The week of May 17 to 22 inclusive has been designated as welfare week for the summer school at the University of Georgia, it was announced Saturday.

Social workers and others interested in public welfare work will hold conferences on problems pertaining to the care of dependent and delinquent children, the organization of juvenile

courts, and the provision of family service for those in need, it was stated.

The conference will be held under the auspices of the extension department of social work of the university and the state department of public welfare. There will be vocational talks, delivered at chapel each morning by a specialist on one of the five forms of social service, and every afternoon there will be special institute courses at Peabody hall, where instruction will be given in the various forms of social work, family services, and institutional work.

Arrangement of the courses will be in the hands of Professor James L. Sibley, of the extension department of social work, and Burr Blackburn, secretary of the state board of public welfare. A number of well-known specialists in social work have been secured as instructors, among who will be Miss Edith Thomson, secretary of the Associated Charities in Atlanta; Dr. A. T. Jamison, superintendent of the Baptist orphanage at Greenwood, S. C.; Joseph C. Logan, of the American Red Cross, Atlanta; Miss Rhoda Kaufman, of the state board of public welfare in Atlanta; and Dr. Dorothy Bocker, director of the division of child hygiene in the state board of health; and several other specialists to be announced. At least three hours a day will be devoted to classroom instruction.

Negro Pastors Study City Needs

In the Atlanta meeting of Pastors of American cities, such was the challenging program. The city challenge was admirably treated from every angle. Subjects of large import, vital in significance for a program of substantial city work were: "Evangelism" by Dr. Geo. B. Dean, Head of the Department of Evangelism; "Religious Education" by Dr. F. J. Handy of Mont Clair, N. J.; "The City Survey", by Jas. C. McMorris, of the Board of Sunday Schools; "The Negro in Northern Communities" by Dr. P. O'Connell of Morgan College; "The Centenary Program and City Churches," by Dr. M. P. Burns, Superintendent of the Department of City Work; "Negro Health Studies," by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the Public Health Service, and Dr. Fletcher Penn, of Atlanta; "City Leadership", by Dr. F. H. Butler, Epworth League Secretary for Colored Work; "The City Society and the City Task", by Dr. Daniel Marsh of Pittsburg; and "Juvenile Delinquency", by the Rev. Dr. Frank Orman Beck, of Garrett Biblical Institute,

Social Conditions, Improvement of.

New York.

WHAT ABOUT THE URBAN LEAGUE NOW?

The New York Amsterdam News
The New York Urban League, which has served the people of New York City faithfully, with very little financial support from them, is now asking the people of Harlem for \$5,000, one-fifth of its annual budget of \$25,000.

One-fifth is quite a small sum of the budget required, when you take into consideration that the League has not donated one-fifth, but five-fifths, of its influence and usefulness in the line of beneficiaries. Where the people get back through beneficial channels that which they give it is as fair a proposition as could be advanced, but in the case of the Urban League the people have been getting benefits from an organization to which they have contributed little or nothing. The League, organized about ten years ago, has advanced a constructive program, improving the economic condition of the people in large cities.

In New York City the League has been identified with every phase of social problems. Its contribution to the New York public can never be fully estimated. It now comes to the public asking that it take a larger part in this movement by assuming more financial responsibility.

It ought to secure at least 25,000 members in Harlem. Its Health activities alone, to say nothing of its program of industry, housing and recreation, should merit our support. Convalescence for Sick, Pre-natal Care for Mothers, Nursing Service, its Health Information Bureau, and annual clean-up weeks, have done much to lower the excessive death rate among our people. *New York*

Dunbar Community Center Closes.
Jamaica, N. Y.—The closing meeting of the Dunbar Community Center was held at P. S. 40 Thursday evening, June 1st, ending its most successful year. A Gingham Dance was held in connection with the closing meeting, at which prizes were awarded to the young ladies wearing the smartest gingham dresses.
The Center has done considerable charitable work though its investigation of families, and administering relief. The officers are: James H. Hubert, chairman; Mrs. Robert E. Graves, vice-chairman; Frank Turner, secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Hubert, treasurer.

URBAN LEAGUES HAS MONTHLY PUBLICATION

Washington, D.C.
Willington, Del.
12-15-22

NEW YORK Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the National Urban League held in New York City on December 7th, 1922, authority was granted the League's Department of Research and Investigations to publish a monthly "journal of Negro life" with the title "Opportunity." The first issue is to appear in January and will contain articles on Negro labor by the personell managers of three of the largest manufacturing companies, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, the Carnegie Steel Corporation, and the National Malleable Castings Company;

One of the most useful organizations working on behalf of the negro is the New York Urban League. Its activities are directed with exceptional judgment and skill, and it goes on its way with quiet effectiveness. A gift of \$1,500 towards the league's budget of \$21,000 is dependent upon the raising of \$550 by the end of this week. This sum should be more than covered. Any one who contributes to it will be making an investment in humanity. Contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. A. S. Frissell, 2303 Seventh Avenue. **N. Y. C. POST**

DECEMBER 28, 1922

on Zoning and Negro Housing, by a member of the Chicago Zoning Commission; the "Doctrine of Human Equality," by Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Ethical Culture Society of Chicago; Social Work in the South, Public Health Work in New York City; Child Placement; the New Migration of Negroes from the South, together with other topics of current interest. The editor is Charles S. Johnson, a graduate of Virginia Union and Chicago Universities, who was Associate Executive Secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations appointed by Governor Lowden following the Chicago race riot. Mr. Johnson is also Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League.

The Board received the quarterly report of the Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, which showed that there are now twenty-four Urban Leagues with budgets providing for Executive Secretaries and staff workers and a total in all of forty branches.

The League's 1923 Convention will be held next fall in Kansas City, Mo., on invitation of the Kansas City Community Service Urban League, F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary.

A NEGLECTED ASPECT OF NEGRO HOUSING.

Zoning experts have observed that between the business and residential sections of almost any large city there exists a sort of no-man's land. Property values there are in state of transition. The land is valuable but the inevitable old, weather-beaten structures that litter it are fit neither for habitation nor business. Owners are holding the land for its potential value. It would be most wasteful to attempt to improve or repair the dwellings or in any way bring them up to the requirements of a residential neighborhood. They are run down and deteriorated, and in consideration of this combination of undesirable features the rents are low. They are the slums:—the site of the city's first, and consequently, oldest dwellings.

Now it will again be observed that this apex of undesirability is the section where custom and sentiment most commonly confine Negroes. From Twelfth to Thirty-first Street south of the Loop, in Chicago, the neighborhood of Greenwich Village and Columbus Hill in New York and Market Street in St. Louis are conspicuous examples. In Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, in short, in most any city with a large Negro population it is the same. Property ownership is discouraged because although they could buy their rickety structures they could not buy the land. The children are exposed to all the vicious influences that spring out of a demoralized and worthless environment. In Chicago, for example, they were herded with the city's "red light" habitues before open prostitution was barred.

Only a complete victory of the environment could make them stay there. But what happens when they leave? They either must find a place where deterioration has started property down again or locate a neighborhood where whites will not object to their presence. This predicament has aided their exploitation as well as sentiment against them. More than sixty homes of Negroes in Chicago have been bombed or dynamited in the campaign there to keep Negroes from moving into better homes which they were, in many instances, able to buy. White residents of a section in Baltimore, near the Negro residential area, have solemnly pledged themselves under oath and by contract, not to sell, lease, rent or in any manner permit a Negro to acquire property in their area. A School Teacher purchased a home on another street and it was straightway defaced, and riddled with bullets.

Capitalizing the sentiment certain unscrupulous owners have "favored" Negroes by obtaining decent homes and compensated themselves by increasing the rent frequently as much as 100 per cent.

There is, of course, a country-wide housing shortage due to the suspension of building operations during the war. But even though homes were provided sufficient for the comfortable housing of the entire population, for the Negro there is likely to remain a housing problem.—Urban League Bulletin

Geo. W. BUCKNER RESIGNS AS SEC. URBAN LEAGUE

St. Louis Argus
St. Louisan Gives Up Work
After Nearly Five Years,
To Enter Business World.
Will Manage The Peoples
Loan And Finance Co.

St. Louis, Mo.
League Served Large Clientel During His Administration. Was Active In National Organization.

11-3-22
Geo. W. Buckner, for nearly five years Executive Secretary of the Urban League tendered his resignation to the Committee of Management of the St. Louis Urban League last Thursday to become effective Dec. 1st. Mr. Buckner came to the St. Louis District following the race riot at East St. Louis in 1917 and was

the first social worker to organize and promote a constructive program for the betterment of East St. Louis. Mr. Buckner took over the management of the St. Louis Urban League during the summer of 1919 when the organization had practically failed. Under his administration five new departments have been built up headed by trained workers. During this time the League has served in one way or other more than 60,000 people from every walk of life and over 5,000 have been placed in suitable jobs.

Because of the success of the Urban League, Mr. Buckner has been chairman of the Committee on Negro Welfare of the Missouri State Conference for social work for the past two years and has been called upon from time to time by the National Urban League for special investigations and for promoting the work in other cities in the state. All of the investigations for the National Urban League in Tulsa, Oklahoma, following the awful riot there of 1921 were personally made under the direction of Mr. Buckner.

The Urban League in St. Louis, for the past three years has largely become a clearing house on social questions affecting the Negro. Many individuals and organizations now look to the League for authentic information regarding the policies affecting Negroes in the St. Louis Industrial District. Mr. Buckner becomes manager of the Peoples' Loan and Finance Company, of which he is also a director, on Dec. 1st. When interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis Argus this week he stated that he felt that in his new duties he would be able to serve the masses of Negroes to better advantage than heretofore. Mr. Buckner will continue to edit his weekly column, "This Week" in the St. Louis Argus.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, — 1922.

JOHNSON HERE FOR INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Baltimore Md.

Urban League Expert To List Every White Firm

Employing 10 or More

Colored People

3/24/22

Under the auspices of the Inter-Racial Conference of Baltimore and directed by a committee composed of Dr. Broadus Mitchell, white, of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. B. M. Rhett and John R. Carey, a survey of industrial conditions among colored Baltimoreans is to be made this spring.

It will be carried on by Charles S. Johnson, director of Department of Research and Investigation of the National Urban League, New York, who holds the Degree of Ph. B. from the University of Chicago, and has made similar surveys in other cities. He acted for the Carnegie Foundation in studying the Negro Migration from the South, and comes to the city through the courtesy of the National Urban League, his salary being paid by them.

It is the desire of the Conference to find out whether the colored man can be made more useful in the growing industrial life of the city, not only for his own sake but for the good of the city as well, and it has an assurance of the co-operation of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in the project.

Mr. Johnson will list every white industry employing ten or more colored people and ascertain the attitude of the employer toward colored labor. Employers will be asked to estimate steadiness of their colored labor and other qualities or weaknesses.

Negro employees will then be questioned as to their feeling toward their jobs, their employers and their fellow-workmen, their opportunities for advancement, their efforts to equip themselves for better work, and other such questions.

The attitude of labor unions toward Negro workmen and of Negro workmen toward the unions also will be gone into. This is a big problem in many cities, where the Negro is said to be virtually barred from most jobs demanding skilled labor.

Last of the problems will be ascertaining what is a living wage for Negroes in Baltimore. Teachers of the Colored High School and colored elementary schools and workers in the Colored Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association will be used chiefly in the work. Headquarters have been established in the Sharp Street Memorial Community House, 1210 Etting street.

COMMUNITY HOUSE GROWS IN POPULARITY

Baltimore Md.

The Community House of Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church is growing in popularity as a rendezvous for young men and women.

The four-story structure located on Etting street above the church, was formally opened last July. Dormitories for young women, clubs for girls and boys, athletic and other recreational activities contribute to the busy scene.

The cafeteria is thriving, and at the lunch hour teachers from nearby public schools are among the patrons. A school for domestic servants is also in operation.

Though the M. E. Church contributed part of the \$83,000 expense of erecting and furnishing the structure, the burden largely falls on Sharp Street Memorial Church, which, with the aid of the community, is trying to raise \$25,000 to pay off pressing obligations.

Rev. Julius P. Johnson, a graduate of Gammon Theological Seminary, directs the work.

CITY RENTINGS COST AVERAGE MAN TOO MUCH

Afro-American

Afro's Investigator Finds

Roomers In Nearly Every

Home To Help Pay

Expenses

8/1/22

Baltimore, Md.

100 HOMES VISITED

Rents Found To Be Too High and City Backward In Cleaning Up

Next to the cost and quality of food and clothing there is no factor in the proper development of any group of people more far-reaching and vital in its effect than that of housing. A representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN has made a condensed study during the last two months of 100 homes rented to colored people who work in some of the city's large indus-

tries with a view of ascertaining the specific effect these homes were having on the general welfare not only of these occupants but indirectly on the economic life of the race. In order that a fair average of the homes in which a large majority of the substantial working people live might be gotten the source of selection was made only among those employed in some industry and who hold membership in some church in the city. They also cover homes in every condition and section of the city and include some of the more congested alleys. Using this as a basis the reader will be left to make his own inference as to conditions in some of the more congested and squalid quarters.

Grouping the 100 houses as to rentals it was found that the average monthly rental per room was \$5.84. In ten of these homes whose recent sale records were looked up the gross yearly rental was found to be 17% of the purchase price based on sales made within the last twelve months. The maximum number of rooms were 11 and the minimum two. The general average number of rooms per family was six.

71 PER CENT KEEP ROOMERS

One of the noticeable features of the housing in the 100 homes is that in 71 of the home it was found necessary to keep roomers to supplement the income of the head of the family. This condition obviously lowers the standard of home control and in many cases was found to lead to many deep social evils. There can be no doubt that this necessity for keeping roomers is due to two causes. The disparity between the cost of living (of which the rent is a large factor) and the family income on the one hand and the lack of proper type of housing on the others.

Most of the houses examined were evidently built with a view to their income-bearing value and with little or no thought to their relation to the needs and pocket-book of the small family. Many medium sized families find it necessary to rent homes much larger than their needs demand or their income warrants. The natural result then is to take in some roomers to fill the gap and when competition become keen the effort to keep this gap filled leads in many cases to bad social conditions.

BUSINESS MEN MUST HELP

The challenge is then to colored educators, bankers and investors to

Maryland.

help institute not only a new type of housing and a reconstruction of the oldtime tenement into small reasonably rented apartments. Immediate financial returns will have to be sacrificed for the development of a more hopeful and fundamentally prosperous group of the future. It cannot be done at 0% levy on their incomes. It must be looked upon more as a measure of racial self-defense than as a cold business proposition, yet as a cold business proposition nothing will pay larger returns in the long run.

It is a strange anomaly that often we tolerate a much larger waste in human life than with some of our animals. The laws of Baltimore would prevent some of the relative cruelties to animals that we impose on some human beings. If, for instance, we were in the business of raising some profitable animal species of manufacturing some useful article and lost and wasted relatively as many of them as we do with human beings, we would close up the business.

COMMUNITY MARRIAGES

An example of a social condition prevailing as a result of the practice of the rooming evil, which has its effect upon the roomer as well as the renter, is the lax moral responsibility of the large numbers of working men without family connections. About 82% of the men hailed into magistrate courts during the last month were found to be roomers. Both the unattached man and the unattached woman constitute a grave social problem that directly or indirectly effects every other man or woman in the community. In the criminal courts of Baltimore the act of men and women living together out of wedlock as common law husbands and wives no longer constitute a punishable offense, so common has it come to be regarded. The relation of housing to this condition is obvious. When the community provides no means whereby the working man of small means can rent for reasonable sums can maintain small homes it lessens the number of orderly family units and increase in proportion the conditions of abnormality and vice.

Recent death statistics and especially infant and child mortality show a close relation between the number and the section in which they occur. In looking up the record of ten cases of bastardy passing recently through the criminal courts we found that practically all of them occurred in those squalid sections where economic pressure had driven the victims into bad housing conditions. And it must not be forgotten that children are born and come from these conditions and mingle with the city life in the schools, churches, places of public amusement and in the city streets.

LABOR IS THE BACKBONE

When it is considered that at least 90% of the money in our large cities upon which our racial group must construct its business and financial development comes into the race through wages of working people, the financial burden imposed by their housing together with its effect upon their health and happiness, becomes of vital interest. In many respects they are the geese that lay the golden egg of racial progress. The economic consequences of any conditions that limit the margin of money they can save reaches every business and profession depending upon racial patronage.

If the business leadership of the race could see the necessity of bringing about a condition whereby the average renter could emancipate himself from the economic slavery imposed by high rentals and find a way to buy small homes with payments within the income of the common laborer, it would go a long way towards laying the foundation for the big business of the future.

With the evergrowing economic oppression it will not be the part of wisdom of the business, professional and religious leadership of the race to fail to not only see the vital importance of this problem to racial development, but fails to institute some practical means of proper adjustment. The small renter is helpless in the face of present local housing conditions. Few realize how heavy the burden and how large a tribute our present rental system is exacting. Those who attend the courts; those who see it reflected in hospital reports and death statistics realize the evil.

HOUSING CODE INADEQUATE

While the rules and regulations guards the tenants so far as fire of the City Housing Code, safe-hazards, unsafe structures, fairly adequate ventilation, and plumbing, there are no requirements for screening and no laws attempting to regulate the rental costs. The lack of these provisions has allowed many evils to come in. One of the laws of the building code provides that there shall be a yearly inspection to maintain proper repair in certain classes of rental properties. So far as many of the homes examined are concerned this provision has been non-effective. Some of the conditions found in the two and three story building in some of the alleys and some of the streets as well are not only poorly lighted, with dingy and dirty walls, narrow hall and worn shutters, but afforded no possibility of establishing home conditions necessary for the proper rearing of the children of the families that rented them. Many alleys are unpaved and filthy, and white adjoining larger streets are paved and clean.

In most standard housing codes the burden of keeping the rental property in a condition which safeguards the health of tenants is placed upon the owner of the property. Only two of the 100 houses were found to be completely screened and only 43 had any

screening at all. In all cases the tenant was left to make this improvement and in a majority of the homes there were no screens at all.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION

Since the evils out of the housing situation cannot be eradicated overnight and since it is a matter that concerns everybody in common and cannot be remedied by any one group or agency, we venture the bringing into existence of a city-wide housing association composed of representatives of the various welfare bodies, professional groups and business men. The remedy will consist not only in financiering but in instituting protective legislation and above all the establishment of public sentiment that will prevent any men or groups, white or colored, from making housing a medium through which usurious taxes are levied upon the already poorly paid working groups.

TO HAVE SOCIAL CENTER

New Orleans, La., March 24.—Two large social centers are proposed for the young negroes of this city. One is being sponsored by the Rev. Edward Wittenberg, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church in North Poydras street, and the other by Bishop R. E. Jones, of the M. E. church. Rev. Wittenberg estimates that his structure will cost \$35,000.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MARCH 19, 1922

NEGROES TO HAVE SOCIAL CENTERS

Two Projects Launched in Different Sections of New Orleans.

Two large negro social centers are scheduled to be in operation in New Orleans before the end of the year. They will be in widely separated sections.

The first movement was initiated in connection with St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church in North Roman street, near Iberville street, in the rear of which is a large vacant area adapted to the purpose of a community center such as Rev. Edward Wittenberg proposes. He has been in charge of the church for six years, during which he has undertaken much practical uplift work. Among his services has been a volunteer prison mission.

Pastor Wittenberg has half a square of ground and a financial nucleus of \$4500. He estimates that the structures and equipment will require \$35,000. He will begin a financial campaign in April. A day nursery, library, reading rooms and gymnasium are proposed as the first buildings.

The other project is sponsored by Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also an Orleanian. He has several sites in the uptown section under contemplation. He is said to have the backing of the child welfare organizations. A feature of the proposed institution is a day nursery with medical clinic and trained nurses, some of the nurses to visit homes and impress lessons of sanitation, proper care and proper feeding. There will be a kindergarten and physical, mental and social education and recreation facilities.

A special administrative staff probably will be organized to operate the center. Bishop Jones is out of the city but is expected upon his return to make full announcement of his plan.

FRIENDSHIP HOME CHICAGO, ILL.

By Prof. W. N. Ross, A. B., of Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.

Recently the committee on Negro work in the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rock River Conference, purchased the two three-story stone front residences located at 3015-17 Prairie avenue Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of establishing a home for our young women to be known as the Friendship Home. Herewith is a cut of the home. Extensive alterations have been made and the most modern equipments installed.

The second and third floors are filled with well-lighted airy bed rooms with stationary wash stands, etc. There are reception rooms, reading rooms, library and dining rooms. In connection with the home there will be a school of practical arts and industry, also courses in business ethics.

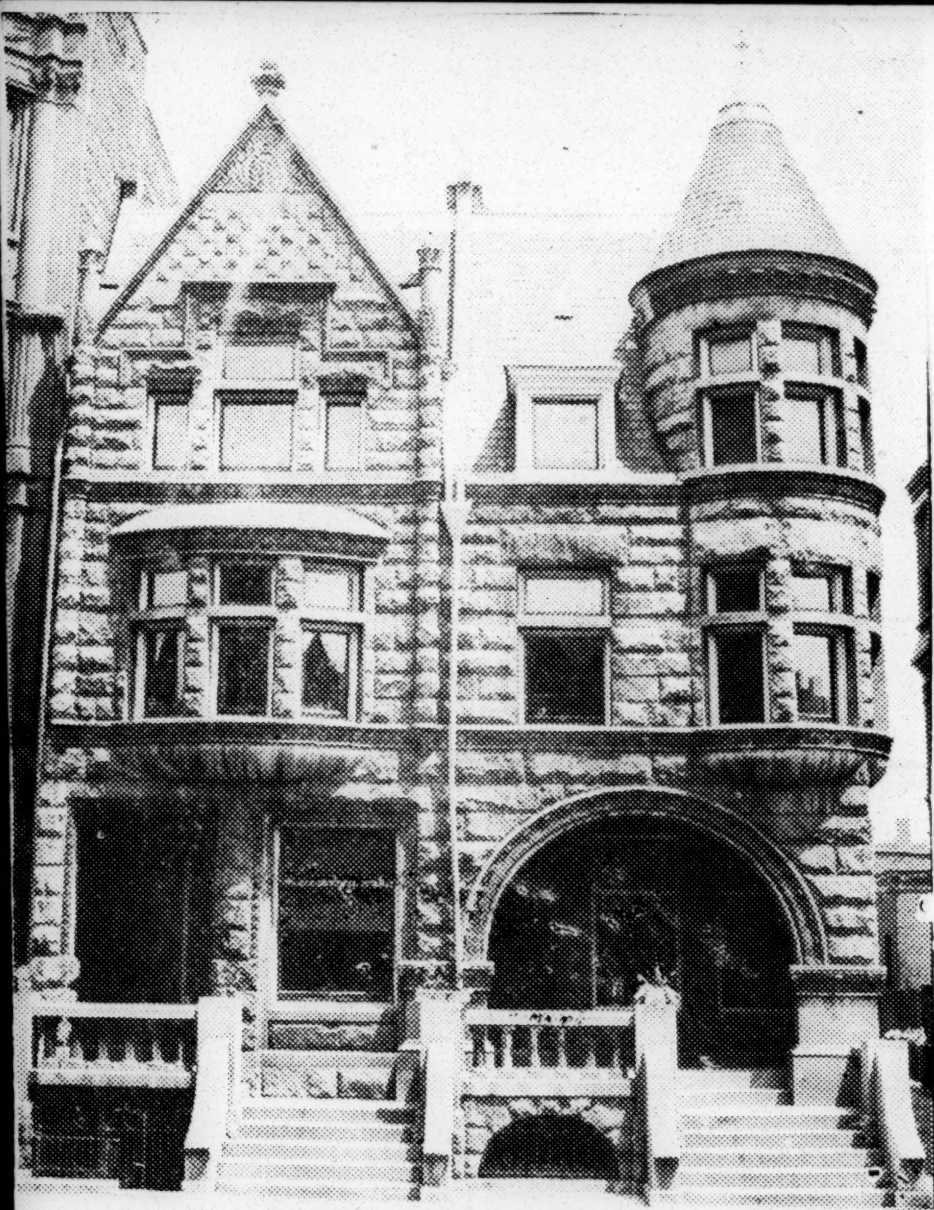
Girls taking these courses have the privilege of boarding in the school if they so desire. The home is valued at something over \$45,000 and our group is especially indebted to the Methodist Episcopal Church as a whole and to the following broad-hearted christian workers who were present at the dedicatory exercises, in particular for their untiring efforts to give us this splendid addition to our institutions in Chicago devoted to the bettering of our social, economical, and spiritual condition. Mrs. J. M. Mather, President, of the Rock River Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society; Mrs. M. L. Woodruff correspond-

ing secretary of the national board of managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. M. C. Slutz, bureau secretary of the Friendship Home; Mrs. D. C. Street, bureau secretary of the hospitals and training schools; Mrs. J. H. Freeman, national treasurer; Mrs. George Robinson, vice-president. Among the ministers were Drs. P. H. Swift district superintendent of the Chicago Southern District; D. E. Skelton, district superintendent of the Chicago District; Gloster Bryant, pastor of the celebrated South Park and Trinity M. E. Churches and Executive Director of the Hartzell Center and J. L. Franklin, pastor of the St. Matthew Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Andrew P. Hubbell who is chairman of the committee on Negro work in the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Rock River conference in choice words gave the object and plan for the home and presented the keys of the building to Mrs. J. M. Mathers. Mrs. Hubbell by her sisterly and untiring efforts in the promotion of this work and the Wahneta day nursery, has endeared herself to the race membership of the Chicago Methodist Churches. Her co-workers are of the same spirit as herself. Mrs. Adah M. Waters, the superintendent of the home and a well-known educator and worker in behalf of our youth was one of the speakers.

The services transferring the building were impressive inspirational and helpful. South Park Gospel choir under the direction of Mrs. F. Brice and Mrs. F. E. Johnson, soloist with Mrs. J. L. Franklin, accompanist, president of the Chicago district conference Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Lexington conference furnished the music.

Churches, circles, clubs and individuals are taking rooms to furnish and giving donations of money and many other things found needful to the home. The dedicatory service was an interracial affair in the broadest sense of this much used term.



Social Conditions, Improvement of, — 1922.

Louisiana

URBAN LEAGUE TO WAGE WAR

AGAINST T. B.
Louisville News

The Louisville Urban League co-operating with the City and State Boards of Health, the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Woman's City Club, Public Health Nursing Association and the Domestic and Mammoth Life Insurance Companies, will begin a campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis among the Colored people in the city of Louisville early in the new year. A part of the campaign will be educational and will include lectures, stereopticon and moving picture exhibitions, poster contests, essay contests for students of the public schools. 12/30/22

Mr. E. A. Carter, Secretary of the Urban League in an interview with a News representative apropos of the campaign said, "To those of us engaged in social work the tremendous death rate among Colored people from tuberculosis has long been known. And notwithstanding improvement in housing conditions, sanitation and knowledge that death rate has steadily increased. For the first time in the history of health campaigns in our city we will bring to bear every agency, social, scientific, official and private, in a combined attack against the disease. The death rate from tuberculosis in Louisville is 3 to 1, which means that 3 Colored men, women or children die from tuberculosis to every single white person, and this notwithstanding that the Negro population is only one-fifth that of the white. This appalling figure constitutes a challenge to our intelligence and to our pride. We hope that every Colored person will aid us in the fight against this monstrous plague which can be prevented, can be cured, if the proper precautions are taken, to educate our people in methods of prevention, and to provide health centers for their instruction. To achieve this is the purpose of this campaign.

San Jacinto Is the Pride of New Orleans

Chicago Defender
11-4-22

Race Clubhouse Sets Precedent for Folk of Crescent City

The members and officials of the San Jacinto club, at 1422 Dumaine street, New Orleans, are exhibiting their new club quarters with much pride. They claim that there is nothing else like it in the country.

On the dedication of the building last month the Honorable Andrew J. McShane, mayor of the city, in his congratulatory letter said: "I can appreciate the trials and difficulties of erecting such a fine building, and also appreciate the feeling of satisfaction which comes to you now that your ambition has been successfully realized. I feel that the San Jacinto club has a bright future to look forward to and prospects of a great opportunity for service to the City of New Orleans. May it have the growth and prosperity which it justly deserves."

The officers of the club include George Labat, president; A. J. Cobette, recording secretary; George N. Turner, treasurer; Walter C. Delarose, assistant secretary; Doctor R. J. Coker, medical adviser, and Oliver L. Nogess, manager.

Its Beginning

A cramped, stuffy blacksmith shop on Carondelet walk—furnishings consisting of broken kitchen chairs, a table made from rough pine boards—a handful of members—that was the San Jacinto club of 21 years ago. In those congested quarters card games were played and drinks were served in any kind of can obtainable.

Today 112 feet through the city block of Dumaine street, between Marais and North Villere streets, has risen the San Jacinto's new home. Two stories above the basement, which has been built into a large and handsome dancing floor and club hall, rests the most complete and modern Colored club house in the entire South, and equaled by few in the far North.

Here in new and shining quarters, at their hands every modern convenience to facilitate their work and pleasures as well, the hundreds of men who are members of the San Jacinto can find comfort a plenty.

There is no more modern, up-to-minute Race home in the country, for in every department of the building the very latest of equipment has been installed. On the second floor, which is reached by the large concrete and cement steps in front of

the building, and an auxiliary staircase in the rear, you enter a hall extending the full length of the building. This hall gives entrance independently to the various rooms on either side. Beginning on the Villere street side of the building at the front is a double parlor, elaborately furnished. Adjoining the parlor is the office and directors' room; following this are three store rooms. Next is the saloon or refreshment room, which has two entrances, one from the main hall, and the other from the rear staircase leading to the dance hall on the ground floor.

2,000 Books in Library

On the Marais street side of the building the balance of the second floor is given over to a double room library, which has bookcases built in the walls, to shelve some 2,000 books, which furnishes ample reading material for every member of the club. A majority of these books deal with subjects appertaining to the Colored race.

Following the library on this side of the building is the pool room consisting of pool and billiard tables, this being followed by the janitor's quarters. Next comes the baths, which are elaborately fitted, including hot and cold showers.

On the third floor is a large and beautiful banquet hall and meeting rooms, where officers and members will thresh out issues brought up for the advancement of the club.

Throughout the building, on every floor, modern sanitation prevails, coupled with every bit of equipment that can add to the comfort and convenience of the members of the club. In every department of this new home the purchases of equipment were made after a series of conferences with experts in the particular line into which that equipment of furniture fits.

LOUISVILLE KY HERALD
MARCH 17, 1922

NEGROES TO TAKE UP BOY PROBLEM

Conference Of Colored Educators
Will Be Held At Western Branch
Library Tonight.

The general topic, "The Boy Problem," will be considered at the second of a series of conferences by negro leaders of Louisville, at 7:30 o'clock tonight at the Western Branch Library, Tenth and Chestnut streets. The conference primarily is for the superintendents and upper-grade teachers of the negro schools of Louisville, but an invitation also has been extended to all negro teachers of the city. The meeting is under the auspices of the Negro Advisory Board of Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Prof. W. B. Matthews will preside, and speakers and their subjects are: "Delinquency, and How to Remedy It," Prof. A. E. Meyzeek; "Cleanliness and Its Relation to Health as Taught by the Boy Scout Movement," Ellen L. Taylor, school principal; "How the Boy Scout Movement Affects Discipline Among Boys," Prof. W. H. Perry, Sr.; "Fundamental Principles of the Boy Scout Movement," Prof. A. S. Wilson, and "How Teachers Can Help the Boy Scout Movement," Prof. G. H. Brown.

A special musical program will be presented by Prof. G. L. Bullock, Emma Minnis, principal, and the Simmons University quartette.

Louisville Council, Boy Scouts of America, will be represented by its president, James E. Pearson, Jr., and Zenos E. Scott, superintendent of schools. Both of these men will take an active part in the speaking program.

COMMUNITY SERVICE TRAINING IN CHICAGO

St. Louis Argus
Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24—Community Service Inc. is now holding a Training School for colored workers who are rendering service locally in connection with community programs and community centers for colored people. This training school will be held in Chicago, July 10th through July 21st. Their past experience leads them to believe that these schools are valuable not only to the individuals who attend but to indirectly help in the development of the work in the various communities where such workers are employed.

The course includes not only training for leadership in social recreation, play and games, community music, dramatics and pageantry, but also instruction in organization, administration and financing of community recreational programs, playgrounds and community centers.

There is a great opportunity for congenial employment to those who receive the training. While no positive assurance to those who take the course that immediate employment will be offered, can be given—such persons would more largely merit recommendation to the increasing number of positions which are to be filled through community service personal bureaus, whose recommendations are usually accepted in a great number of cities. In fact, the demand for trained workers thus far exceeds those who have taken the training and have acceptable recommendations as to qualifications. The compensation in the recreational field for community workers compares favorably to other social or educational service salaries.

The faculty will include national leaders in this work and information and instructions received by any representative working in the community will be of great value not only to them but to the community as well. The tuition is free to any one whose registration is accepted, if application is received up to June 10th. Registration blanks and information relative to application for registration can be secured from Mr. Ernest T. Attwell, 413 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who is the Director of the Bureau of Colored Work, Community Service, Inc.

COOLIDGE ASKED TO MAKE SPEECH AT CHURCH MEET

Chicago Defender
Congregationalists Invite the

Vice-President to Aid
in Uplift Work

7-1-22

What promises to be an event of more than passing importance is the coming to Chicago next August of the national convention of Congregational Workers among our people. The ninth biennial meeting of this organization will convene on August 23-27 with the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church of this city, the Rev. Charles Wesley Burton, pastor, and will bring to Chicago some of the leading ministers, educators, laymen and missionary women of our race as well as many of the white race interested especially in our life.

This organization is composed of Congregational ministers and laymen, college presidents and professors, school principals and teachers of the American Missionary association schools in the South, such as Fisk university, Talladega, Straight and Tougaloo colleges, and representatives of the various chapters of the American Missionary Association Alumni league. Also the National Congregational Women's Missionary union, with delegates from Congregational churches throughout the country, will meet conjointly with this national body.

Institute for Teachers

Another feature of the great gathering will be an institute for American Missionary association teachers conducted by Secretary Brownlee of the A. M. A. It is expected that all new teachers and many experienced ones going into the work of the A. M. A. schools in the South will attend the convention and teachers' institute. This will afford them the best kind of an introduction to the people with whom they will work.

A fine program has been arranged and, among others, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, himself a Congregationalist; Drs. William E. Barton, moderator of the national council; Charles E. Burton, secretary of that body; George W. Nash, president of the Congregational Foundation for Education; George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches; Jesse E. Mooreland of the Y. M. C. A. international committee; William N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass.; H. H. Proctor of Brooklyn; A. C. Garner of New York City; Alfred Lawless, Jr., general superintendent of Negro Congregational churches in the

South; D. J. Flynn of Charlotte; Nathan B. Young, president of Florida State college and of this national convention, and the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, director of Negro work in the North, and our university and college presidents have been invited to speak. A feast of eloquence, inspiration, conference and help is promised from the discussion of such subjects as these: "Modern Labor Problems," "Race Relations," "Christian Education," "The Negro in Industry," "Missions," "Evangelism," "Religious Education" and "Social Service."

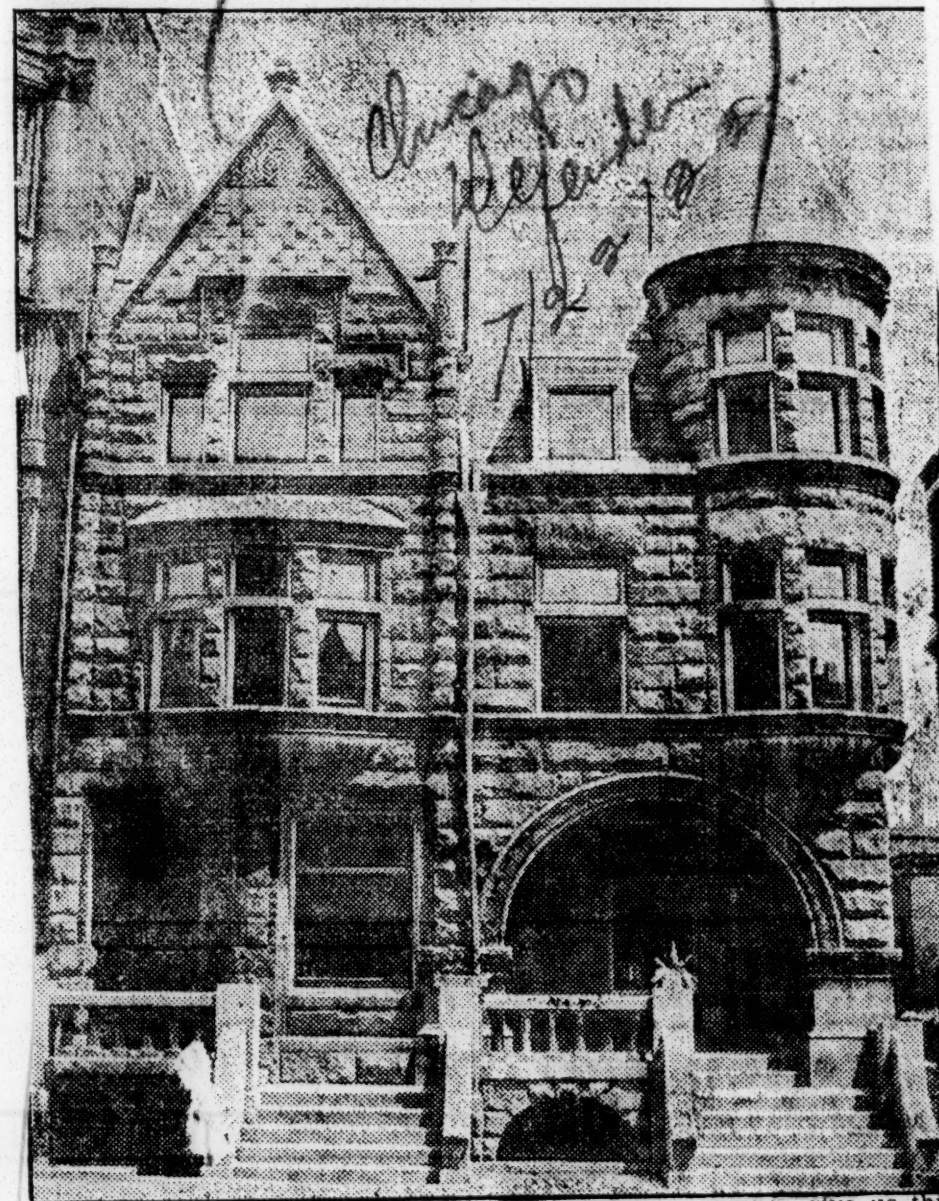
Grand Recital

The usual outstanding event of this national gathering is the "Convention Concert" which comes Friday evening of convention week. A strong local committee, headed by Edward H. Hagan, choirmaster of Lincoln Memorial church, is planning to climax all previous records and promises the delegates and friends a supremely artistic recital; and this may well be expected when it is remembered that Chicago boasts of many of the best musicians of the race.

Reduced Railroad Fares

Reduced rates to Chicago on the certificate plan have been granted by all railroads of the country for those attending this national Congregational convention, and it is expected that in addition to the regular accredited delegates a large number of friends of Congregational churches and schools will take advantage of this opportunity to visit Chicago, the charming "Windy City," the great metropolis of the Middle West and the nation's greatest summer resort.

FRIENDSHIP HOME



Recently a committee on Negro work in the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Rock River conference purchased the two three-story stone front residences located at 3015-17 Prairie avenue for the purpose of establishing a home for our young women to be known as the Friendship home. Extensive alterations have been made and the most modern equipments installed. The second and third floors are filled with well-lighted, airy bed rooms with stationary wash stands, etc. There are reception rooms, reading rooms, library and dining rooms. In connection with the home there will be a school of practical arts and industry, also courses in business ethics.

Girls have the privilege of boarding in the school if they so desire. The home is valued at something over \$45,000 and our Group is especially indebted to the Methodist Episcopal church as a whole and to the following broad christian workers, who were present at the dedicatory exercises, in particular for

their untiring efforts to give us this splendid addition to our institutions in Chicago devoted to the bettering of our social, economical and spiritual condition: Mrs. J. M. Mather, Rock River conference president of the Woman's Home Missionary society; Mrs. M. L. Woodruff, corresponding secretary of the national board of managers of Woman's Home Missionary society; Mrs. M. C. Slutzs, bureau secretary of Friendship homes; Mrs. D. C. Street, bureau secretary of hospitals and training schools; Mrs. J. H. Freeman, national treasurer; Mrs. George Robinson, national vice-president. Among the ministers were Dr. P. H. Swift, district superintendent of Chicago Southern district; Dr. D. E. Skelton, district superintendent Chicago district; Dr. Gloster Bryant, pastor of celebrated South Park and Trinity M. E. churches and executive director of Hartzell center, and Dr. J. L. Franklin, pastor of St. Matthew M. E. church.

Mrs. Andrew P. Hubbell, who is chairman of committee on Negro work in the Woman's Home Missionary society of Rock River conference

ence, in choice words gave the object and plans for the home and presented the keys of the building to Mrs. J. M. Mathers. Mrs. Hubbell, by her sisterly and untiring efforts in the promotion of this work and the Wahneta day nursery, has endeared herself to the Race membership of the Chicago Methodist churches. Her co-workers are of the same spirit as herself. Mrs. Adah M. Waters, the superintendent and a well-known educator and worker in behalf of our youth, was one of the speakers.

The services were impressive and inspirational. South Park gospel choir, under direction of Mrs. F. Brice and Mrs. F. E. Johnson, soloist, with Mrs. J. L. Franklin, accompanist, president Chicago district conference Woman's Home Missionary society of Lexington conference furnished the music.

Churches, circles, clubs and individuals are taking rooms to furnish and giving donations of money and the many other things found needful in a home. The dedicatory service was an interracial affair in the broadest sense of this much used

addresses were delivered by Roy Smith Wallace, Dean Rogers and Ernest T. Attwell, the director of the colored work of the Community Service. The toastmistress of the banquet was Miss Thelma Taylor. The class history was read by Miss Gene White, the class creed by Miss Evelyn Crawford, the class prophecy by Miss Laurice Earle, and the class poem was read by R. F. Miller. Songs were rendered by George Johnson, Pearl Mitchell and George Crump.

Thirty talented young women and men, gathered from all sections of the county, were in attendance at the school which trains workers who go forth to develop recreational activity in cities interested in community welfare. A feature of the school was the reunion of the "Explorers" last year's group.

ANNUAL INSTITUTE CLOSE

Savannah Daily
INTERESTING SESSIONS
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 9th (Associated

Negro Press)—The annual institute of the Community Service organization closed one of its most interesting sessions here last week. At least that is the consensus of opinion among the many friends of the Community movement in this city. Elaborate demonstrations of how Community Service works among the people were presented among which was a "Street Festival" that showed how public thoroughfares could be used after nightfall for public amusement and entertainment purposes. Wabash Avenue, between 32nd and 33rd Streets, was used for this feature and the affair made an instantaneous hit with the public.

Miss Ada Crogman also made a demonstration of the dramatic and pageant work of the Service. This part of the program was presented at the fine building of the Chicago University of Music in Michigan Avenue at 37th Street. Beside giving an extended talk concerning the operations of her department Miss Crogman also presented members of her staff in a series of character parts that were enthusiastically received by the large audience present. The characters appeared in beautiful costumes designed by the dramatic staff.

A Masque, "The Sowers," named after the 1922 class and written by Miss Evelyn Crawford of Philadelphia, was presented at the Vincennes Hotel on Thursday night of the second week. It was heartily applauded. A banquet preceded the Masque at which ad-

masque, original both in lines and in music. At the banquet which indicated the close of the school nearly one hundred persons were present and witnessed the presenting of the class masque, symbolic of the name they had chosen—"The Sowers." The masque was presented in costume and was very effective. It unfolded the purpose of community workers in creating and stimulating leisure time activities that will make for better citizenship.

At the conference which was held at the same time, community workers reported the scope of the various programs in many of the more than forty-five local communities where community service programs are being participated in by colored groups. The indications are that the work of this organization will be extended very largely during the next year. At present community service is giving assistance to nearly 200 different communities in about thirty-five cities. There has been spent nearly two million dollars, either directly by the community service itself or as a result of community service leadership for recreational purposes. In these cities programs for attractive use of leisure time are maintained by local committees which guide and direct the work.

The faculty of the school included Dean James E. Rogers, of California; Miss Ada Crogman, of Georgia; Miss Fishbach, of Missouri; Messrs. Roy Smith Wallace, O. J. Bryson, Peter Dykema and Director E. T. Attwell, of Philadelphia. The regular sessions were held at the South Side Community Center on Wabash avenue, and the banquet and masque were given at the Vincennes Hotel, which is recognized as the leading hotel for Negroes anywhere in the country.

NAT'L SCHOOL FOR COMMUNITY WORKERS WINS

New York News
Splendid Conference Under
Leadership of Attwell, Formerly of Tuskegee, Lays Out Large Program

—8-19-22

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Training School and Conference for Community Workers under the auspices of Community Service, Inc., and directed by Ernest T. Attwell, director of the Colored Bureau of National Community Service, recently closed here in Chicago, proved to be a great success. There were thirty-seven persons in attendance at the training school and the conference, and the quality of the work accomplished and the attendance was beyond any previous effort. There were fourteen States represented and the register included North, East, South and West. The course included training for leadership in social recreation, play, games, community music, athletics and pageantry; also instruction in organization, administration and financing community recreational programs, playgrounds, centers and community houses. This was the fourteenth school that has been held for workers from various sections of the country, and, as has been the custom, this class wrote a rather formal

NAT'L URBAN LEAGUE EXTENDS ITS WORK

Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, with his staff, is now in Baltimore making an industrial survey there in cooperation with the Inter-Racial Committee of Baltimore. Associated with Mr. Johnson are Dr. B. M. Rhetta and Professor Broadus Mitchell, of the Johns-Hopkins University. George W. Buckner, Executive Secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, has gone to Tulsa for the third time to continue his activities there. Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary of the League, has submitted a program to the Committee on Church Co-operation. J. R. E. Lee, Extension Secretary of the League, has been in Richmond, Va., during the past two weeks in an effort to enlist larger financial support from the colored citizens of that community in the work of the League. T. Arnold Hill, Western Field Secretary, has recently made trips to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Indianapolis in the interest of the formation of local leagues.

MRS. FAIRBANK TO OPEN URBAN LEAGUE CAMPAIGN

The announcement that Mrs. Fairbank (White) Fairbank, a prominent society and club woman, who has been active in financial drives to deliver the keynote address at the opening of the Urban League drive on Wednesday at a dinner meeting of all who are to work in the campaign, adds another feature to the well prepared plans Prof. J. R. E. Lee, director of the campaign, has consummated to bring the drive to a successful issue.

Two hundred people are expected to be present to launch the campaign immediately after the dinner meeting in the most vigorous solicitation the South Side has yet seen. Prof. Lee, for 35 years in public service, has left no detail unattended to, as the engagement of Mrs. Fairbank indicates.

Charles W. Folds has signified his willingness to attend if he can reach the city in time from an engagement out of town. Under the leadership of prominent men in various walks of life the whole city is being organized and captains are whipping their teams into shape, preparatory to the opening of the drive next Thursday morning. For further information apply at the office of the league, 3032 Wabash avenue.

Culture, Character, Service and Sacrifice Will Lift all Races in the World De- clares Dean Tillett

Hundreds of representatives arrived in the city this week to attend the Law Enforcement Conference which opened its session at the Ryman Auditorium at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. This national meeting in the form of an interdenominational Temperance and Public Morals gathering has been thoroughly advertised and attracted some of the leading brain of the U. S. who are here and who are to remain in the city throughout the week to lend their views on the things to be recommended and put into force and practice for the enforcement of law and order. The official program distributed provides for a full session throughout the week. The presiding officer, the secretary and promoters of the work received the greatest commendation in the first day's session from the various speakers who sounded the key note to the meeting. The local program and welcomes delivered at 8:00 p. m., Wednesday, when welcome addresses were delivered by His Honor, Mayor Feli Wilson, Prof. J. W. Brown, Superintendent of Public Instructions, substituting His Excellency, Gov. Taylor; Dean Tillett, of Vanderbilt University, representing the Ministerial Alliance. Rev. S. W. Crosthwait representing the Colored Inter-denominational Minister's Alliance, Hon. J. C. Napier, on behalf of the citizens at large, Prof. W. J. Hale, President of A. and I. State Normal, on behalf of the institutions of learning, and Mrs. G. L. Jackson, representing the Federation of Women's Clubs. These welcomes were full of hospitality and were responded to on behalf of the delegates by Rev. Singleton of Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. Dr. Phelps of Portland, Oregon.

The following is the entire program of the week:

- Bishop Wm. F. McDowell, D. D., LL. D., President.
- Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D. D., General Secretary.
- Rev. J. N. C. Coggin, D. D., Secretary of the Board for Colored Work and Promoter and Director of the Conference.

Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Ph. D., LL. D., Vice President of Gammon Theological Seminary and Executive Secretary of the Conference.

Assistant Secretaries—Revs. E. W. Moore, D. D., J. A. Martin, D. D., C. S. Whitted, D. D., H. A. Boyd, D. D., E. W. D. Isaac, D. D., A. B. McCoy, D. D., Alfred Lawless, D. D., Prof. John R. Hawkins, A. M., LL. B.

Prof. J. W. Work, A. M., Musical Director.

Ryman Auditorium, Tuesday to Friday, October 3-6, 1922, Nashville, Tenn.

PROGRAM

First Day—Opening Session.

Tuesday, October 3, 3 p. m.
COMMISSION ON ENFORCEMENT
OF PROHIBITION LAWS

Rev. D. D. Turpeau, D. D., Chairman.

Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, D. D., Secretary.

Bishop Geo. C. Clement, D. D., Presiding Officer of the Session.

Devotions led by Rev. C. L. Johnson, D. D. Music Chorus led by Prof. J. W. Work of Fisk University.

1—Address—"History of Prohibition Effort." Rev. W. G. Alexander, D. D., Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill, Lecturer, National W. C. T. U., Baltimore, Md.

—Address—"Prohibition and its Relation to the Negro in Property Valuation, in Financial Strength," etc. Dr. I. Garland Penn, Secretary Board of Education for Negroes Cincinnati, Ohio. Rev. M. J. Naylor, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa. Rev. Geo. F. Bragg, D. D., Baltimore, Md.

3—Address—"The Relation of our Women to the Prohibition Laws." Mrs. C. First Johnson, Mobile, Ala. Rev. W. S. Ellington, D. D., Nashville, Tenn. Music.

4—Address—"The Bootlegger and Blind Tiger; How to Suppress them." Rev. W. Scott Chinn, D. D., Baton Rouge, La. Rev. J. W. Waters, D. D., Washington, D. C. Rev. W. C. Thompson, D. D., Wilmington, Del. Rev. W. M. Blair, D. D., High Point, N. C.

5—Address—"The Place of the Sabbath in the Development of the Nation." Rev. J. P. Wragg, D. D., Secretary American Bible Society, New York City. Rev. Preston Taylor, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. I. Cochran Hunt, D. D., Nashville, Tenn. Rev. E. W. Kinchen, D. D., Lexington, Ky.

6—Address—"Co-operation of the White and Negro Citizens for the Enforcement of Prohibition Laws." Rev. T. J. Moppins, D. D., St. Louis, Mo. Rev. Alfred Lawless, D. D., Field Secretary American Missionary

Association, Atlanta, Ga. Rev. C. Y. Trigg, D. D., Washington, D. C. Schools on the Scientific Facts and Mr. Channing H. Tobias, International Y. M. C. A., New York City. Narcotics." Rev. J. A. Bray, D. D., Birmingham, Ala. Prof. T. W. Tal-

7—Address—"What Should be Done to Render the Negro More Effective in Enforcing Prohibition Laws?" Rev. Lucius E. Jordan, Indianapolis, Ind. Rev. James E. Mason, D. D., Rochester, N. Y. Rev. C. H. Steptean, D. D., Baltimore, Md. The findings of the Commission to be reported by the chairman or some one selected by the Commission.

Music.
Announcements.
Benediction.

Tuesday—October 3, 3 p. m.

WELCOME ADDRESSES

Temporary Chairman, Rev. S. L. McDowell, Chairman Committee on Arrangements.

Music—Grand Chorus led by Prof. J. W. Work.

Introduction of Presiding Officer of the Session.

Bishop A. J. Carey, D. D., Presiding Officer of the Session.

Devotions led by Rev. J. W. Wells, D. D.

Opening words by the Presiding Officer.

Purposes of the Law Enforcement Conference, Rev. J. N. C. Coggin, D. D., Promoter and Director.

Second Day—Wednesday, October 4, 9 a. m.

COMMISSION ON THE SCHOOL
AND CHURCH AND THE STATE
IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman, Bishop N. C. Cleaves, D. D.

Secretary, Rev. A. R. Howard, D. D., Sumter, S. C.

Presiding Officer of the Session, Rev. A. M. Townsend, D. D., Secretary Pub. Board, National Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn.

Devotions led by Rev. R. T. Adams, D. D.

1—Address—"The Relation of the Church to the Suppression of Vice." Rev. T. F. Robinson, D. D., New Orleans, La. Rev. E. C. Hames, D. D., Little Rock, Ark. Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

2—Address—"The Relation of the Church to the Creation of Public Opinion on Prohibition." Rev. A. R. Howard, Sumter, S. C. Rev. I. S. Jacobs, D. D., Boston, Mass. Rev. I. H. Jones, D. D., Augusta, Ga.

3—Address—"What Should our Colleges and Other Institutions do Towards Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment?" Pres. S. A. Owen, D. D., Roger Williams, University, Nashville, Tenn. Pres. John Hope, LL. D., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. W. A. Bell, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.

4—Address—"The Teaching of the Principles of the Evil of Liquor and National Y. M. C. A., New York City. Narcotics." Rev. J. A. Bray, D. D., Birmingham, Ala. Prof. T. W. Tal-

5—Address—"The Relation of the Police Power of the State to the Questions of Health and Morals." Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

6—Address—"The Need and Value of Teaching the National Constitution in the Public Schools." Dr. M. L. Vaughters, Houston, Texas. Pres. T. A. Davis, Walden College, Nashville, Tenn.

7—Address—"Better Facilities for Liberal Education of Negro Leaders as a Safeguard." Rev. A. B. McCoy, Atlanta, Ga. Prof. W. J. King, Ph. D., Gammon Theo. Sem. Atlanta, Ga. Rev. Ernest Lyon, LL. D., Baltimore, Md.

Music.
Announcements.
Benediction.

The findings of the Commission to be reported by the Chairman or some one selected by the Commission.

Second Day—Wednesday October 4, 3 p. m.

COMMISSION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Chairman, Dean Kelly Miller, A. M., Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, George E. Haynes, Ph. D.

Presiding Officer of the Session, Bishop R. S. Williams, D. D., Augusta, Ga.

Devotions led by Rev. J. C. Sherrill, D. D., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Music.

1—Address—"The Causes of Juvenile Delinquency." Rev. Russell A. Brown, D. D., Atlanta, Ga. Rev. J. W. Moultrie, D. D., Sumter, S. C. Mr. James H. Robinson, A. M., Council Social Agencies, Cincinnati, Ohio.

2—Address—"The Present Methods of Dealing with Juvenile Delinquents." Rev. A. C. Garner, D. D., New York City. Rev. Robert G. Morris, D. D., Gastonia, N. C. Prof. R. H. Leavell, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.

3—Address—"The Pre-natal Conditions of Negro Children Largely Responsible for their Mental and Moral Character in After Years." Dr. J. H. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.

4—Address—"The Negro an Asset in Law Enforcement." Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, D. D., Associate Sec. Home Mission Council, New York City.

5—Address—"Compulsory Education Laws and School Attendance." Pres. Frank Trigg, A. M., Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. Rev. J. D. Chavis, D. D., Nashville, Tenn. Pres. F. A. McKenzie, Fisk University,

Nashville, Tenn.

6—Address—"The Causes and Cure for Vagrancy Among our People." Nat. Bap. Pub. Board, Nashville, Tenn. Prof. O. W. Adams, Birmingham, Ala.

Ala. Rev. H. W. B. Wilson, Sec. Amer. Bible Society, S. Atlanta, Ga. Kinzie, D. D. Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Chicago, Ill.

7—Address—"The Cigarette Habit and its Effect upon the Youth." Pres. I. H. Miller, Cookman Inst., Jacksonville, Fla. Rev. N. D. Shamborger, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

8—Address—"The Relation of Ignorance of Liquor and Drug Habits to Law Enforcement." Rev. J. B. Redmond, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, Vice President W. C. T. U. and Secretary Nat. Prohibition Board, Lexington, Ky. Rev. W. F. Powell, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

9—Address—"Effects of Child Labor upon Negro Children." Miss Angella Torpey, Y. W. C. A., Columbus, Ohio. Prof. Paul Mowbray, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. E. A. Sherrill, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Music.
Announcements.
Benedictions.

Wednesday—Second Day, October 4,
8 p. m.

Chairman, Bishop R. E. Jones, LL. D., New Orleans, La.
Devotions led by Rev. N. W. Thornton, D. D., New York City.

Music.
Address—"Shall Booze Come or the Constitution Win Out?" Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D. D., General Situation and Public Morals.

Address—"Does the Moral Condition of the People Improve with their Educational and Financial Advancement?" Bishop I. N. Ross, D. D., Washington, D. C.

Address—"The Question of Rape and other Crimes Attributed to Negroes. What are the Facts?" Hon. I. Weldon Johnson, Sec. N. A. A. C. P., New York. Hon. Perry Howard, Special Asst. to U. S. Atty. Gen., Washington, D. C.

Address—"The Eighteenth Amendment, the Constitution and the Supreme Law of the Land." Isaac N. Fisher, University Editor, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Address—"The Contribution of Medical Colleges to Public Morals and Temperance." Pres. John J. Mallowney, M. D., Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

Music.

The findings of the Commission to be reported by the Chairman or some one by the Commission.

Announcements.
Benediction.

Third Day—Thursday, October 5,
9 a. m.

COMMISSION ON VICE AND CRIME
Chairman, Bishop I. B. Scott, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary, B. M. Roddy, Memphis, Tenn.

Presiding Officer of the Session, Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, D. D., Sec. Nat. Bap. Pub. Board, Nashville, Tenn.

Devotions led by Rev. R. M. McKinzie, D. D.

1—Address—"The Increasing Use of Drugs as the Prohibition of Liquor Succeeds and its Effects upon the Race." Dr. S. S. N. Clark, Knoxville, Tenn. Dr. H. Roger Williams, Mobile, Ala.

2—Address—"The Laws that Control and Prohibit the Selling of Drugs." Rev. J. S. Todd, D. D., Jacksonville, Fla. Dr. J. B. Singleton, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. George Stoves, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

3—Address—"The Problem of Concealed Weapons and Homicides." Judge Wm. Harrison, Chicago, Ill. Rev. E. J. Cox, D. D., Memphis.

4—Address—"Prostitution in Cities and How to Control it." Mrs. S. W. Layton, Philadelphia, Pa. Rev. Wm. H. Sheppard, D. D., Louisville, Ky. Mr. B. M. Roddy, Memphis, Tenn.

5—Address—"What Can be done to Stamp Out the Gambling Evil?" Rev. F. J. Handy, D. D., Mont Clair, N. J. Rev. R. H. Singleton, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

6—Address—"Popular Errors About Negro Religion and Morals." Bishop I. B. Scott, Nashville, Tenn. Dr. J. C. Caldwell, Nashville, Tenn. Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, D. C. Rev. S. L. McDowell, Nashville, Tenn.

The findings of the Commission to be reported by the Chairman or some one else selected by the Commission.

Music.
Announcements.
Benediction.

Third Day—Thursday, October 5,
3 p. m.

COMMISSION ON HOME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.

Presiding Officer of the Session, Mrs. Cora Jordan White.

Devotions led by Rev. E. S. Williams, D. D.

1—Address—"The Evil Effects of Liquor Drinking in the Home." Mrs. H. M. Nasmyth, Little Rock, Ark. Rev. E. R. Carter, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

2—Address—"How can the Home Retain its Hold upon the Child and the Youth for Right Training?" Rev. D. E. Skelton, D. D., Evanston, Ill. Rev. R. T. Weatherby, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Anna Penn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

3—Address—"The Relation of the Home to the Control of Amusements." Rev. B. F. Abbott, D. D., St. Louis, Mo. Rev. E. M. Jones, D. D., Area Sec'y., New Orleans, La.

Rev. F. H. Butler, D. D., Asst. Gen. Sec'y., Epworth League, Chicago, Ill.

4—Address—"The Loss to the Home of the Wage-Earning Mothers." Dr. Mattie E. Coleman, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. L. A. Townsley, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

5—Address—"What Can the Negro Woman Do to Promote Law Enforcement and Public Morals?" Mrs. J. F. Pierce, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. J. L. Witten, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. L. A. J. Moorner, Orangeburg, S. C.

6—Address—"What Has Prohibition Done for the Negro Woman and Child?" Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Cora Jordan White, Nashville, Tenn. Miss M. Mossell Griffin, Philadelphia, Pa.

7—Address—"The Jazz Dance and its Attendant Evils." Rev. D. H. Stanton, D. D., Atlanta, Ga. Rev. Wm. Johnson, D. D., Pittsburg, Pa. Gen. Sec. N. B. Con. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona, Fla.

The findings of the Commission to be reported by the Chairman or some one selected by the Commission.

Music.
Benediction.
Announcements.

Third Day—Thursday, Oct. 5, 8 p. m.
Chairman, Bishop R. A. Carter, D. D., Chicago, Ill.

Devotions led by Dr. Wm. Haynes, Nashville, Tenn.

1—Introduction of Honorable Guy D. Goff, Assistant United States Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Honorable Alf. Taylor, Governor of Tennessee.

2—Address—"The Reign of Law." Honorable Guy D. Goff.

3—Address—"The Purpose and Work of the Inter-Racial Commission." Rev. W. W. Alexander, D. D., Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

4—Address—"The Contribution of the Negro Race to the Establishment of a Sober Democracy." Rev. P. James Bryant, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Music.
Announcements.
Benediction.

Fourth Day—Friday, Oct. 6, 9 a. m.

COMMISSION ON THE PRESS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman, Rev. J. W. Walls, D. D., Editor Star of Zion, Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary, N. D. Brasher, Editor Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.

Presiding Officer, Bishop L. W. Kyles, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Devotions led by Rev. N. J. Croley, D. D.

1—Address—"The Mutual Inheritance of the Two Races in Law and Order." Geo. E. Haynes, Ph. D., Sec. Commission and Church and Race Relations, Federal Council.

2—Address—"The Use of Publicity in Forming Public Opinion." Rev. L. H. King, D. D., New Orleans, La.

Rev. E. W. D. Isaac, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. W. J. Walls, D. D., Charlotte, N. C.

3—Address—"The Liquor Forces and Subsidizing of Newspapers." Mr. N. D. Brasher, Editor-in-Chief, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.

4—Address—"The Negro Press and Prohibition and the Volstead Act: How Can they be Made More Powerful for the Eighteenth Amendment?" Rev. E. P. Jones, D. D., Pres. National Baptist Convention, Evanston, Ill. Mr. W. L. Porter, Editor Tennessee News, Knoxville, Tenn.

5—Address—"The Negro and Making of Public Opinion." Bishop I. B. Scott, D. D., LL. D., Nashville, Tenn.

The findings of the Commission to be reported by the Chairman or some one selected by the Commission.

Music.
Announcements.
Benediction.

Fourth Day—Friday, Oct. 6, 3 p. m.

COMMISSION ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL MORALITY

Chairman, C. V. Roman, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary, S. M. Clark, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.

Presiding Officer, W. G. Parks, Pres. Nat. Bap. Con. Inc.

Devotions led by Rev. J. A. Lindsay, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Music.

1—Address—"Scientific Facts on the Effects of Alcohol Upon the Human System." Dr. J. A. Lester, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

2—Address—"The Pathological Effects of Alcohol." Dr. F. A. Stewart, Nashville, Tenn.

3—Address—"The Use of Alcohol in the Treatment of Diseases." Dr. J. A. Elliott, Nashville, Tenn.

4—Address—"What Diseases are Due to Alcohol or are Aggravated by it?" Dr. J. A. McMillan, Nashville, Tenn.

5—Address—"The Prevalence and Cure of Social Diseases." Dr. J. T. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.

6—Address—"Discuss the Means of Preventing and Controlling Venereal Diseases." Dr. L. A. Fisher, Nashville, Tenn.

7—Address—"Africa and Rum Across the Seas." Rev. J. C. Sherrill, D. D., Chattanooga, Tenn. Bishop M. W. Clair, D. D., Liberia, Africa.

The findings of the Commission to be reported by the Chairman or some one selected by the Commission.

Music.
Announcements.
Benediction.

CLOSING SESSION

Friday, October 6, 8 p. m.

Presiding Officer, Bishop Joseph S. Flipper, D. D., LL. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Devotions led by Rev. Russell Brown, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Music—Grand Chorus led by Prof. J. W. Work, A. M.

Address—Rev. W. F. Powell, D. D., introducing the speaker of the evening.

Address—"The Menace of Scepticism, Worldliness and Lawlessness." Rev. John Roach Stratton, D. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City. Rev. J. M. Maxon, D. D., Rector Christ Church, Bishop-Coadjutor-Elect, introducing the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thos. F. Gailor, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Tennessee, Pres. National Council Protestant Episcopal Church.

Address—Bishop Gailor.
Address—"Closing Words." "Squibance and Summary of the Conference."

Music—Grand Final Chorus led by Prof. W. Work.

Resolutions.
Announcements.
Benediction.

Noted Speaker To Address Urban League

Norfolk Journal and Guide
New York, N. Y., Oct. 4/22
At the Annual Conference of the National Urban League to be held at Pittsburg, October 17-20th, one of the important subjects to be discussed is "The Church in Social Work" by Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City.

At the meeting of the Inter-Racial Cooperation, Mr. Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical Society will speak. Mr. Bridges is nationally known as a profound student of ethical questions.

Messrs. William C. Graves, secretary to Julius Rosenwald, and Eugene Kelley, members of the Chicago Committee on Race Relations will discuss the recent report of the commission on the causes of the Chicago riot. *Norfolk, Va.*

BUFFALO N Y EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1922
STICK TO YOUR GUNS!

The last Republican national platform indorsed the Dyer anti-lynching bill. It has passed the House. Word comes that it is to be abandoned in the Senate because the leaders wish to adjourn on the 23d and the Democrats threaten to filibuster on the measure.

The Republican majority should not allow itself to be bluffed. The Democrats are just as anxious to get home after the long session as the Republicans. Even if they should carry out their threat, there is a principle involved which is more vital than the repair of any senator's fences.

**Mr. W. L. Hutcherson
Addressed The 23rd
Annual Conference of
Social Workers.**

Dr. Edward T. Devine, Dr. Philip P. Jacobs and Other Noted White Educators and Leaders present.

Mr. W. L. Hutcherson, executive secretary of the Water Street Branch Y. M. C. A. addressed the twenty-third Annual Conference of Social Workers now convening at Central Christian Church of this city on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hutcherson has the distinction of being the only Negro speaker or representative to this meeting.

Dr. Edward T. Devine of New York formerly secretary of New York Charity Organization Society and professors of social economy, Columbia University and often called the "Dean of Social Work in America," Dr. Phillip P. Jacob, Ph. D., representing the National Tuberculosis Association and many other noted men and women were visitors at this meeting.

A small number of Colored citizens took advantage of this conference. Mr. Hutcherson received the hearty support of Dr. Ross Sanderson and the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and Wichita feels proud of Mr. Hutcherson as an ideal young leader.

The following is an extract from the address delivered by Mr. W. L. Hutcherson, secretary of the Water Street Branch of Y. M. C. A.:

"The Common Social Task Of The Negro and White American."

It is indeed a source of pleasure to me, to have been invited to speak to this great conference. It is also a pleasure to know that you are considering the needs of the Negro along with the needs of the other races. Truly, we are a young race a trifle over fifty years old. We came to this country at your invitation. It was a little strenuous, but we accepted it and we are both here to stay.

I believe all that has gone before was in the plan of the Almighty God, and for that reason the Negro and the white race are inseparable and must live and work together.

This being true the Negro has a definite contribution to make to the world socially, religiously, morally and economically. Since the Civil War, there has been a continual migration of the Negro, northward and westward, due to many causes.

First, there was a general unrest on the part of the Negro of the southland. Being human, he sought more congenial environments, low wages, poor housing condition and lack of educational advantages. The Negro press of the North and the scarcity of labor and last of all, the invitation from the white man himself has caused the steady influx of the race to a land of more equal opportunity and self development.

The Negro churches are the Negro's greatest means for development and recognition and there is no Christian agency that has meant more toward the moral, religious and spiritual development of our people than the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and the influence of these institutions brought to bear in the communities are positive proofs that they are the greatest assist toward the development of our race.

I repeat, the social task of the Negro and the White Americans, is a common one. Illiteracy, immorality, lynching, law breaking and violence is the out growth of illiteracy and lack of culture on the part of the white man and the retaliation of the Negro is only a reaction of his part for the abuses received at the door of his white neighbor.

There should be and can be a social program that will include better housing for Negroes and I believe that Christian white real estate men can be influenced to build modern homes to rent and sell to Negroes and by so doing the general health of the Negro would be better and the death mortality lowered. I recommend, that Negro physicians be encouraged to locate in a community of five hundred Negro inhabitants. Clean up campaigns have had a tremendous bearing on Negroes and should be encouraged.

"Is the Victory of Peace Less Renown Than War?"

Atlanta Independent

A distinguished philosopher in days gone by said on one occasion, "Peace has its victory no less renowned than war." It is some time difficult under some circumstances to appreciate the practicality or the verification of this pronouncement. During the recent World's War, there was a tendency rather universal, to include all racial groups of every belligerent nation on equal foot and participation. The uniforms, hand grenades, rifles, aeroplanes, submarines, U-Boats and other forms of armaments or instruments of war used by each group or race unit of either nation were uniform in their construction. That is to say, as it relates to its own nation and racial group. The Negro soldier had the same uniform, made of the same material, and same workmanship, same rifle, and the ratio of man-power contributing toward the military program was slightly higher than was contributed by the other racial elements of the nation toward the War program.

There was much effort and concern manifested in seeing to it that he appeared as well equipped, because it was recognized that he represented a distinct unit in the War Drama. Any failure to equip him equally as well as any other participating unit would constitute an irreparable injury to the whole program.

What About the Victories of Peace?

Glancing over the recommendations of the City Finance Committee, covering the appropriations for the year 1922, in the January sheet, one is inclined to wonder to what extent the Negro group, numbering as it does one-third of the city population, figured in the general scheme of the City Development and Improvement.

The appropriations recommended by the Finance Committee are as follows:

For additional policemen	\$ 71,250.00
For constructing two sub-police stations	25,000.00
For the purchasing of material to widen West Peachtree St.	50,800.00
To purchase trucks for Sanitary Department	87,000.00
To improve City Parks	100,000.00
To purchase two riot guns	500.00
To purchase two Army shot guns	500.00
To purchase steel filing cabinet in which to keep finger prints	35.00
To purchase pistols	1,500.00
For equipment of additional policemen	200.00
To purchase bicycles	1,000.00
For motorcycles	2,175.00
For the maintenance of the Municipal Parks for year 1922	126,000.00
For the completion of Cyclorama at Grant Park	33,644.00
For a Ladies' Rest Room at Grant Park	7,500.00
For a Golf Club at Piedmont Park	7,500.00
To repair bath houses at Piedmont Park	1,500.00
For the development of 35 acres north side of Piedmont Park	5,000.00
For the construction of ten additional tennis courts in various parks	2,000.00
For improvements in Maddox Park	3,600.00
For improvement in Joyner Park	500.00
For improvement in Adair Park	1,800.00
For improvement in Howell Park	200.00
For improvement in Mosely Park	2,500.00
For improvement in Washington Park	5,000.00
Fence for Elk Paddock at Grant Park	2,000.00
For the purchase of additional territory for Mosely Park	12,500.00
For the purchase of additional territory for Washington Park	4,000.00
For City Market	42,000.00
For City Ice Factory	25,000.00
For equipment for Industrial Home for girls released from stockade	3,800.00
For maintenance of Industrial Home for girls released from stockade at rate \$100.00 per month	1,200.00
For libraries including: Branch Library in Inman Park	\$ 8,610.00
To purchase lot for erection of branch library in West End	5,000.00
To purchase lot for erection of branch library in East Atlanta	5,000.00
Salaries for seven more employes in City Libraries	6,255.00
For the purchase of books	1,000.00
Grand Total	\$747,204.00

In many of these appropriations the benefit derived will affect all groups alike. The majority, however, will benefit directly only one group. We have in the city already 44 Public Parks, 13 Playgrounds. The Negro has not the benefit of a single municipal Playground or Park. One of the great and perhaps the greatest problems of our group in connection with the Probation Court and Juvenile Delinquency as relates to young girls and women is the lack of a Detention Home. It will be a long step forward in our civic, economic and social life if the city fathers could be induced to make some appropriations for a Detention Home for colored girls and women. Representing one-third of the city population we have seven times as many mid-wives, practicing midwifery as the other two-thirds. This question of midwifery, as that of Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Delinquency, has a fundamental economic background. In the Northern and Western States the largest percentage of midwives is found among the foreigners. The group having the lowest earning ability economic and financial strength will be the group falling victim of the condition mentioned above. A physician employed by the city is inevitable if the health of these under-privileged groups, in so far as it relates to the mothers and babies, is to be preserved. The city is appointing 50 more policemen. The colored section of the city is almost unpoliced. There are characters and conditions of crime committed by and among colored people that are well nigh impossible for white policemen to cope with. Wherever cities employ Negro policemen, the percentage of crime among Negroes has been materially reduced. If a portion of this \$71,000 is spent in employing a half dozen or more colored policemen, including plain clothes detectives, it would bring a large, if not the largest return of any of the investment. If some of these things could come to pass the 70,000 patriotic, law-abiding, conscience building citizens of our community would join with the philosopher in saying "Peace has its victory no less renowned than war."

Washington, D. C. Feb. 16—Over one million Negroes live in the mountains of North Carolina. West Virginia and Tennessee, declared Professor Harrison Hough, of Morgan College before the Industrial Educational Association here his week. "I is most fitting said Prof. Hough, "that a discussion of the mountaineer should take place on his day—the day when the world pays homage to one of the greatest men who ever lived, Abraham Lincoln—the mountaineer of Kentucky." "I have talked with and worked among hundreds of mountain Negroes. I have found them to be truly Americans. But they have not the facilities for culture and education that is necessary to the highest development. I have seen handsome young men and beautiful young women 18, 25 and 30 years of age who could neither read nor write their own names. There are Negroes in the mountains who have never seen a newspaper; have never heard the names of Dr. DuBois, Kelly Miller, Booker T. Washington or Paul Lawrence Dunbar. There are Negroes in the mountains who cannot tell you the name of the President of the United States or the Governor of their respective states. But I have found them to be kind-hearted, generous and eager to get information and knowledge. No where will one find a more hopeful group than the mountain Negro. They are willing to help themselves but they don't know how. It is up to us to show them the way and to aid them while they are struggling to master the fundamentals of a modern civilization. The same stuff that was in Lincoln is in some of our mountain Negroes. We may yet have to turn to another mountaineer, this time a Negro to bring about the second emancipation, the fruits of which shall be the New Freedom. Professor Hough described the travelling school of Miss Mary Moore located at Midnight, North Carolina. The main building, he said, is located in a small town, but the three teachers go out on foot and horseback to teach small groups in all of the surrounding country.

JESSE O. THOMAS,
Field Secretary, National Urban League.

**ANY NEGROES
LIVE IN HILLS OF
THREE STATES**

Baltimore Md.
West Virginia, North Carolina And Tennessee Have
Sturdy Colored Mountain Folk
Afro-American
NEWSPAPERS SCARE

Travelling School Only Means Of Carrying Culture And Education

Washington, D. C. Feb. 16—Over one million Negroes live in the mountains of North Carolina. West Virginia and Tennessee, declared Professor Harrison Hough, of Morgan College before the Industrial Educational Association here his week. "I is most fitting said Prof. Hough, "that a discussion of the mountaineer should take place on his day—the day when the world pays homage to one of the greatest men who ever lived, Abraham Lincoln—the mountaineer of Kentucky." "I have talked with and worked among hundreds of mountain Negroes. I have found them to be truly Americans. But they have not the facilities for culture and education that is necessary to the highest development. I have seen handsome young men and beautiful young women 18, 25 and 30 years of age who could neither read nor write their own names. There are Negroes in the mountains who have never seen a newspaper; have never heard the names of Dr. DuBois, Kelly Miller, Booker T. Washington or Paul Lawrence Dunbar. There are Negroes in the mountains who cannot tell you the name of the President of the United States or the Governor of their respective states. But I have found them to be kind-hearted, generous and eager to get information and knowledge. No where will one find a more hopeful group than the mountain Negro. They are willing to help themselves but they don't know how. It is up to us to show them the way and to aid them while they are struggling to master the fundamentals of a modern civilization. The same stuff that was in Lincoln is in some of our mountain Negroes. We may yet have to turn to another mountaineer, this time a Negro to bring about the second emancipation, the fruits of which shall be the New Freedom. Professor Hough described the travelling school of Miss Mary Moore located at Midnight, North Carolina. The main building, he said, is located in a small town, but the three teachers go out on foot and horseback to teach small groups in all of the surrounding country.

Recreation for Colored People Through

3/16/22 *North Carolina*
Charlotte *North*
Star of Zion
Community Service.

During the past year Community Service has increased its efforts to meet the needs of our colored population for recreation and normal community life. The response which this work has received shows how great was the need. The colored people have shown themselves eager to get together for neighborhood activities and eager for self-expression through dramatics, sings, clubs and the various kinds of play that go to the making up of a well-rounded Community Service program.

The work usually centers around the community house or other meeting place where the various colored organizations of the city meet and where both children and grown people come for recreation. Play grounds and play streets have been secured for the children in crowded colored sections of our cities. Public baths have been established, where before no public bathing facilities were available. Information bureaus have helped those who have been thrown out of work. Forums have been opened in the churches. Parent-Teacher Associations have been initiated in the schools. Boy and Girl Scout Troops have been organized. Opportunities for young people to come together for social gatherings in wholesome surroundings have been provided, where only the cheapest kind of entertainment halls had been available. Recreation Institutes offering colored people the chance to develop their own play leaders have been conducted. There have been many opportunities for co-operating with colored churches in developing recreation for their people.

Hampton, Va.

The colored community house is the center of varied and interesting activities. Two organizations which have worked for the maintenance of the center are the Men's League and the Women's League. \$1,685 has recently been secured through contributions for the purchase of this house for the community. It is hoped that this will be raised to \$1,985. Only \$1,000 was requested in the beginning and the securing of almost double the amount shows the value of the community house in the minds of the people.

A sale was conducted for the benefit of the drive, all the articles being given by the merchants of Hampton and Newport News. The Harmony Glee Club, composed of colored men donated all the money they had available for the cause. Even the children denied themselves candy and other luxuries during the week of the drive and worked to make it a success.

Nine classes and clubs are connected with the center, among them a community orchestra, a community band, and a cooking class. The library contains five hundred books. There is an average attendance of seventy-five boys daily at the center.

Moline, Illinois.

Several colored clubs have been organized in Moline, Illinois and the membership has increased in all during the past year. The Mothers' Club has a membership of over fifty members. They hold regular meetings every two weeks at which time lectures are given, or a literary program rendered.

On Monday afternoons and evenings the club meets in two sections under the instruction of the millinery instructor of the vocational school. Arrangements have been made with the domestic science instructor to give a course after the millinery course is finished.

Recreational meetings are held on Friday nights at the Douglas Center and are attended by numbers from all clubs. Games are conducted by members of the recreational class. The Community Choral Club, The Dramatic Club, the Athletic Club and the Junior Club are all very active. So far expenses for the work have been met through these various clubs.

Playgrounds were successfully conducted during the summer.

Marion, Ind.

Forty-seven men and women registered for the Recreation Leaders class given for colored people in Marion. Women's and girls' clubs; debating teams, basketball teams and a community orchestra have been organized. A domestic science class is also being conducted.

Richmond, Ind.

In order to keep the current topics of the day before the colored people

of the city, a Community Forum has been formed in the J. H. Townsend branch of the Community Service. Meetings are held on Sunday afternoons in the various colored churches of the city.

Kansas City, Missouri.

A recreational council has been organized with music, dramatic and recreation committees. A storyteller's group has been started among the high school girls with members of the faculty as leaders. A number of boot-blacks were trained and directed and produced a vaudeville program at the center with an attendance of about 400 spectators. This program was reproduced later in honor of the American Legion convention. A play night and a Halowe'en party brought together different individuals and groups and discovered new talent.

The Booker T. Washington Center in San Francisco.

This center was painted and decorated by volunteers under direction of an interior decorator. Clubs for girls and boys, basketball teams, art and needle-work club, a Men's Equity Club, a Young Men's Improvement Club, a choral society and a glee club are in operation. Two plays depicting southern life, "Grannie Maunee" and "The Rider of Dreams," were directed and acted by colored people.

Annapolis, Maryland.

Annapolis, Md. has found difficulty in supplying the demand for books. Every evening the little library at the Community House has been filled to overflowing with readers. There have been cooking classes and sewing classes for girls, and work has been found for many girls out of employment. The house has been the scene of many entertainments. Active Boy Scout work has been carried on.

Norfolk, Virginia.

The city of Norfolk has voted five thousand dollars a year for maintenance of a community center for its colored population and colored people are supplementing this sum with contributions of money and are giving their services in renovating a twenty-two room building for a C. S. program. A health center with clinics has been established and also a business association in connection with the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce. A program of recreation among the boys of Norfolk is being carried on. A Christmas program was carried out and a branch

center is conducted at Lambert's Point.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Recreation work among the colored people is under the direction of the community-wide Community Service organization. There are two full time paid workers. The program includes athletics, gymnasium activities, work in institutions, music and dramatics. A program of Christmas carolling was particularly noteworthy.

Des Moines, Iowa.

When the Community Club for colored people in Des Moines, Iowa was turned out of its quarters in Lincoln School shortly after the opening of the year, the School Board, in spite of the serious shortage of school buildings, showed its appreciation of the service the club had rendered by offering the use of another school building. This work has had the united backing of the colored people of the city. A competent colored executive was employed. Forums, classes in sewing, music and domestic science, band practice and band concerts, sings and dances are some of the regular activities.

New Haven, Conn.

Over \$8,000 has been raised by the colored people of New Haven from festivals, carnivals, field meets and other entertainments. They are now planning to secure a community house for their activities. Girls' and boys' basketball teams have been organized and also an adult newcomb team. There are active communities in music and social recreation with trained and volunteer leaders.

Wilmington, Delaware.

Athletics for boys in co-operation with the schools has been a thriving activity in Wilmington. Basketball teams have been organized for young people of the churches and Sunday schools. A swimming meet was held last September.

Dayton, Ohio.

The colored population of Ohio showed up very well in the Community Chest campaign for \$531,000 which recently went over successfully in Dayton. Of this sum the colored recreational program will be allotted about \$5,000. A well-rounded program is in operation including plays, choral classes, a junior orchestra, tennis club, gymnasium classes, a day nursery for colored children and a five-day recreation institute. A choral society promoted by Community Ser-

vice leaders presents dramas or pageants from time to time.

Greenville, S. C.

The work in Greenville, S. C. is being conducted mainly by volunteers. The colored people are buying a Community Center, have already paid the initial payment of over five hundred dollars and have more than this sum in the bank in readiness for their second payment. This money has been raised by the people themselves from entertainments and contributions. Clubs for boys, classes in health and social entertainments are a part of the program.

Hamilton, Ohio.

Hamilton Community Service for the colored people has as many as 200 people enrolled in various clubs, which includes the mothers' club, Red Circle Club, and athletic club, a song leaders' class and vacant lot recreation work. A campaign was conducted which brought in \$2,000 at the end of the first month. Various entertainments have been given for the benefit of the community center, among them being a very successful and interesting pageant. There is also a very successful cafeteria being operated in connection with the center.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Douglass Community House is the center of activities for the colored people of the city of Kalamazoo, and its influence extends out into the country. Except for the salary of the colored worker, the club might be said to be self-supporting. There are approximately 1,000 calls made there each week and various organizations use it as a meeting place. A Girls' Club, Mothers' Club, Boy Scouts and home nursing classes meet at the center. Parties for children are planned and informal dances are conducted. A number of out of town people make the center their headquarters. The permanency of the work is now assured, as in January 1921 the budget for the Community House was included in the budget for Associated Charities.

Elhart, Indiana.

The colored work is part of a community-wide organization here financed through the community chest. It conducts a community center with a paid worker in charge. The program includes meetings of various organizations, dancing, athletics, social games and story telling.

February 15, 1922.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, -1922

General

"PERHAPS the outstanding feature of the annual conference of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes," a white correspondent informs us, "was its educative influence upon the white social workers in attendance. They learned things about Negro ability that they had never suspected." The bare record of accomplishment of the Urban League is amazing; without advertising the Negro is building his place in America. A Negro social settlement in Chicago, a Negro employment bureau in Pittsburgh, Negro public health nurses in many cities, Negro matrons in police courts, a Negro social service school in Atlanta, Negro dental clinics in St. Louis and Detroit—these are but extracts from a long list of achievements of the League. "Not Alms, but Opportunity" is its motto. But it is a pity that a national league is required in America to assure the Negro either alms or opportunity.

434 ARE INDICTED FOR HERRIN RIOT

With Return of True Bills Against 48 Persons Monday, Jury Completes Its Work. 10/24/22

Marion, Ill., October 23.—The special grand jury, which today resumed its investigation of the Herrin mine killings after a month's recess, late this afternoon, returned an indictment for murder, naming 48 persons and announced it had completed its work. This makes 434 persons the grand jury has indicted in connection with the rioting in which 23 men were killed.

Those indicted today were charged with the death of Ignace Kubinis, the last victim of the rioting to expire, who died since the grand jury took a temporary adjournment 30 days ago. Only a few witnesses were heard today, and they are said to have told of wounds inflicted on Kubinis, and which are said to have resulted in his death.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The weekly bulletin, from time to time, will give brief accounts of the work done by the different branches of the national league throughout the country. This week we are describing the activities of the St. Louis league. 10/22/22.

The work of the Urban league during the past three months has not only affected the people of St. Louis, but in other sections of the state and Oklahoma. The league has reached 17,000 people and in some ways has served sixteen organizations. The employment situation has steadily improved and the placements have increased for each month. From the work already attempted and vitally needed to be done by the league because of the dearth of social agencies in St. Louis, it now seems time that the program of the league should be enlarged to take care of the larger needs. There is immediate need for a boys' worker, a girls' worker, and an educational secretary (woman.)

Industrial Department.

During March, April and May, 2,944 people reported at our office, 681 being new registrants. Of this number the league placed 384; 248 permanent and 136 temporary. The total commercial value is estimated at \$6,544; total temporary value being \$527; total permanent value being \$6,027. The social service department of the provident referred to our industrial department 77 applicants 53 of whom were placed at a commercial value of \$12,000.

Neighborhood Department.

During these three months the neighborhood department has conducted 43 neighborhood meetings with a total attendance of 473. The neighborhood secretary has also made 19 addresses and 121 neighborhood visits to stimulate the development of the clubs. One club for each month has been added and there are now eight clubs under the direction of the neighborhood department. This department has assisted in recreation work at the Simmons, Marshall and Wheat-

ley centers. The handicraft and needle-work done is under the direction of our workers.

Educational Department—Publicity.

The educational department has published 35 articles during the past quarter using the local press, colored and white, as well as the Chicago Defender, Women at Work, and the National Urban League Bulletin. In addition the league handled all the publicity for the Pan-Missouri Medical association and has issued our first printed report.

Inter-Racial Work.

During the past three months the league has been in constant touch with interested white and colored citizens in Joplin, Columbia, Jefferson City, and Tulsa with the result that urban league committees are either established or in the process of establishment at Columbia and Joplin. Tulsa, which has proved the most difficult situation of all, will organize in early September.

Sunday, October 22, will be the opening day of Liberty's new church, corner Jackson and Chamberlin. Dr. P. James Bryant will address the congregation in the evening at 6 o'clock. There will be music rendered by the Standard Life Insurance company chorus, Wheat Street quartette and the Liberty's Junior chorus.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN THE COMMUNITY CENTERS

Clinic to be Opened in the Cleveland School Building

The Community Center Department of the public schools has established a Vocational Guidance Clinic in the Cleveland School building, 8th and T Sts., N.W. This clinic will be opened to the public every Thursday evening from seven thirty to nine o'clock.

The purpose of the clinic is to give counsel and information to all persons above the age of sixteen, in an effort to assist them in planning their educational programs, and to give helpful advice in choosing, preparing for, entering into, and making the progress in their chosen occupations. In other words, persons affected with educational indications or employment maladjustments, may find in this clinic, remedies in the way of advice and information that will materially assist them in adjusting their problems along these lines. 11-4-22

This work will be under the direction of Mr. J. Tandy Brown, who for a number of years has made extensive studies, and has done much research work at Columbia and Harvard universities in preparing for carrying on such work.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The health meeting under the auspices of the health committee of the Y. W. C. A. held in the auditorium theater, Sunday afternoon, was a successful event from the point of view of the children reached and the character of the health messages presented by the different speakers. 11-7-22

The Social Workers' association held their first meeting of the season under the reorganization program at Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Tuesday noon. This meeting took on the character of a luncheon discussion. The program was made up of representatives of different social service welfare organizations in the city that have colored persons included in their working personnel. At the conclusion of the description of work given by the different representatives of welfare organizations, including the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Travelers' Aid, Associated Charities, Anti-Tuberculosis association, Neighborhood union, Red Cross and City nurses, an address from Professor E. F. Fraser, director of the social service school at Morehouse college, concluded the program. Director Fraser spoke in high terms of the possibilities of the Social Service association, standardizing and stabilizing social welfare among colored people, not only in Atlanta, but in the south through the moral co-operation in perpetuating and making prominent the school of social service now operating at Morehouse college. The meeting was very largely attended and discussions were fraught with enthusiasm and good cheer.

Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, left the city to attend the State Baptist convention held in Columbus, Ga. From there he plans to go to Tuskegee before returning to the city.

The Moten Goodwill tour through the state of Georgia has become a fixed reality so far as a sufficient number of cities qualifying to assume their share in the financial responsibilities in connection with the tour is concerned. Dr. R. R. Moten, of Tuskegee institute, successor to Booker T. Washington, in company with a large number of leading negroes, representing successful business and professional men and women, agricultural experts, editors of newspapers coming from all parts of the country, will begin a tour of the state of Georgia on the 26th of November to continue through the 2nd of December. The initial meeting will be held in the city auditorium of Atlanta, 3 o'clock p. m., November 26. The Moten party will travel in Pullman cars leaving Atlanta Monday morning, November 27, 5:30 p. m., via A. B. & A. railroad, reaching Athens 9:15 a. m.; will leave Athens at 3:40 p. m., arriving at Elberton 4:43 p. m., and will arrive at Washington 7:30 p. m. of the same day; will leave Washington at 10:20 a. m., November 28 via Georgia railroad and will arrive at Waynesboro 3:42 p. m.; leave Waynesboro 10:32 p. m., arriving at Savannah 8:25 a. m., November 29; leave Savannah 7 a. m., via S. A. L. railway, November

30, arrive in Brunswick 11:55 a. m., November 30. Leave Brunswick 4:50 p. m., via A. C. L. railway, arrive in Waycross at 7 p. m.; leave Waycross at 10:25, arrive at Albany 1:45 a. m., December 1. Leave Albany 12:20 p. m., via C. of G. railway, arrive in Americus 1:55 p. m.; leave Americus 10:35 p. m., December 1; arrive at Macon 1:10 a. m., December 2; arrive at Columbus 3:55 p. m. The tour will end in Columbus according to the itinerary as fixed by the executive committee. Dr. W. H. Harris, E. A. Williams, H. A. Hunt, Jesse O. Thomas are members of the executive committee. Each city was asked to raise from \$125 to \$150 to qualify. The above mentioned cities qualified.

DAY NURSERY FOR NEGROES OPENED

White Women Start Movement For Community Center Here.

BIRMINGHAM ALA. OCTOBER 26, 1.

A day nursery for negro children, which is a nucleus for a community center for the negro race in Birmingham, similar to the Wesley House in Ensley for Italians, has been established at 1408 Sixth Avenue, South, by the City Mission Board (white) of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The home will be known as the Bethlehem Home and will be under the auspices of the board and the direction of Miss Jessie Drew Gill, city missionary for the Methodist denomination in the Birmingham district. Miss Gill will have negro workers under her to care for the children whose mothers are at work during the day and who have no one with whom to leave them. She will also have negro workers, to assist in the club work for the mothers and sewing classes, cooking classes for negro girls and story hour periods.

All of this will not be started at once, however, it is announced. The day nursery is all that has thus far been opened and while there are only a few children there at present, it is expected to meet a big demand, according to Miss Gill.

Children are accepted in the day nursery from one through five years of age and must be examined at the city free dispensary to ascertain their perfect physical condition before being allowed to enter. Investigation by the city welfare department is also made that only children whose mothers have no one with whom to leave them while they are at work may be taken. Each mother pays a fee of 10 cents a day and children are given three meals, bathed, dressed and cared for as they should be at home. They are supervised in play and have various kindergarten exercises. Miss Gill visits the nursery every day to direct the work.

Various committees of negroes have visited 23 negro churches throughout the city and sought the cooperation of the various members. It is hoped by the officials that the negroes will help fi-

nance the Bethlehem Home.

Bethlehem Homes have been established by the Methodist women in Chattanooga, Nashville, Macon and Augusta. They are conducted just as the Wesley Home at Ensley is conducted, with clubs for mothers, story hour clubs, sewing cooking and clubs for young people, all of which Miss Gill hopes to have in the new Bethlehem Home.

STAMFORD CONN ADVOCATE
JANUARY 18, 1922

DRIVE BEGINS FOR THE COLORED HOME AND DAY NURSERY

Campaign Has for Its Object the
Placing of the Institution on
Sound Basis.

CHARLES E. FAY AGAIN
HEADS ORGANIZATION

Re-elected at Annual Meeting
Held Last Night.

Many important questions were discussed at last night's annual meeting of the corporation of the Stamford Colored Children's Home and Day Nursery, which was held in the Lloyd Library of St. John's parish house.

Reports from the various officers indicate that much has been accomplished at the home on Vista Street under the administration of the new Board of Managers. The treasurer's report disclosed the fact that \$3,200 was taken in during the year and there was an expenditure of \$2,800, plus an inherited indebtedness of approximately \$1,000.

To clear this deficit and to establish the institution, which is the only one in the State for colored children, on a permanent and sound basis, supported by a sustaining membership with an assured annual income, a campaign to obtain sufficient funds was launched today.

A Habitable Place.

Mrs. George H. Chadderton, secretary, in her report, stated that the first four months of the year were devoted to making the home building into a habitable place for the Home and Day Nursery charges. From the report it is indicated that, through the aid of the Woman's Advisory Board, the home has been completely renovated, a new bath room has been added, a laundry installed and a playroom provided for the charges in the basement of the building.

The report from Mrs. Charles Edey Fay, chairman of the Woman's Advisory Board, disclosed the further improvements which were made at the Home during the year. In her report, Mrs. Fay mentioned the system on which the institution is managed, stating

(Continued from Page Six.)

ing that it includes a definite task for each child and that the "Home" family is managed on the plan of a private home. She stated that a complete and systematic medical record has been compiled and that a "rummage hall" has been opened at the Home for the disposal and elimination of all those articles which are sent to the Home, but which cannot be used.

Mr. Fay's Report.

In his report, Charles Edey Fay, president, spoke commendingly of the assistance given during the year by the Rev. W. O. Harris, and the Sunshine Society, of the services given by Dr. Alfred Henderson. His report also summarized what was done by the Home during the previous year under the new management of the Board and he urged those interested in lending a helping hand to the colored people of Stamford, to work for the campaign.

In addition to the submission of the various reports, the following amendment was made to the by-laws of the corporation:

"The actual management of the Home and Day Nursery shall be delegated to a Board to be designated as the 'Woman's Advisory Board,' who shall carry on its work, subject to the approval and under the general supervision of the Board of Directors to whom reports shall be made monthly. This Advisory Board shall have authority to elect its chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer, or any other officers necessary to the conduct of its work, to receive moneys and disburse same, to elect its members and to do whatever other business may properly come within its scope."

Officers Elected.

The officers elected at last night's meeting are: President, Charles Edey Fay, first vice-president, Edward E. E. Scovill; second vice-president, the Rev. Willard P. Soper; secretary, Mrs. George H. Chadderton; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Emery, jr.

The directors, elected by a special committee appointed by the Board are: Walter C. Allen, Mrs. F. H. Barnes, Mrs. Walter D. Daskam, Mrs. Charles E. Fay, Mrs. R. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Henry M. Jevne, Mrs. Horace C. Jones, Mrs. Josa Jones of the Sunshine Society, the Rev. W. O. Harris, I. M. Scofield and Harry Waterbury.

Reports for the first day of the campaign to raise the \$5,000, indicate that there are many interested persons in this enterprise. From the various districts there is reported a total of \$100.

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER

DECEMBER 22, 1922

A Center For Colored People.

MEN and women of New Haven who take their citizenship seriously will see in the coming effort (Jan. 15-22) to raise money for a Community House on Dixwell avenue for the colored people one of the important things. There are between 7,000 and 8,000 negroes in New Haven and on what they are to be in the next thirty years largely depend the health, the good order and the friendly sentiment of this city we call home. There are those who still think colored groups can be neglected and, if necessary, suppressed, but such observers are mostly down South. Intelligent northerners know that within the past fifteen years the negroes have become race-conscious, are keener for their rights, have developed an influential press and are ambitious to take a self-respecting and honorable place among their fellows. The race now has what it hitherto lacked—and New Haven illustrates this—an educated, trustworthy and responsible leadership—teachers, lawyers, preachers and the like. This leadership is limited in number as yet, but it has the requisite ability and enjoys confidence of the white population. At present New Haven is doing practically nothing for this group, growing in numbers, with increasing capacity for harm if further neglected.

For some years there has been a half-purpose on the part of citizens to "do something" for the colored people. In number they constitute the population of a small city. What of their boys, young men, young women? Education, it is true, is provided—of this New Haven is proud. It is not make-believe, but sound and progressive. Colored children mingle freely with the others. Yet all know the school life of a child is but a part. One could tell of the hurdles the colored graduate of high school and of Yale must leap even in New England; but let that pass for the present. One thinks at once of a score of welcome doors and "bracing activities in New Haven for the recreational, social and moral upbuilding of our white children—where shall these thousands of colored young people go? Where are their gymnasiums and shower baths and bowling alleys and assembly places where wholesome play and social uplift may exult and aspire? Who is the friend of the young colored girl—a stranger perhaps—who must have a place to live and some bright and helpful associations when not at work? Who is urging on the negro boy that may fairly teem with the genius of his race crying for expression in his solitary soul? Who is encouraging and guiding the restless powers of scores of negro youths?

The building of the proposed Community house on Dixwell avenue—a drive in mid-January, with committees headed respectively by Clarence Blakeslee, Judge Cleveland and (the advisory board) President Angell, is one of the things New Haven may well do with solemn enthusiasm. It is not only a necessary agency in a controlled, progressive city, but it is a project that appeals to the best within us. The plan has been in mind for a score of years. The building is a logical development of what has already been done. Dixwell avenue is the place for this center. It is to be non-sectarian and the auspices are on broad, citizen lines; but all things have their origins and Congregationalists have been peculiarly identified with the colored people. Their local church organization is a century old. It would surprise many to know what considerable activities have developed about this church over which Rev. Edward F. Goin has been pastor for 15 years. Infant welfare, a milk station (largest in the city), pre-natal and pre-school work, have been long operating with real efficiency. They make an admirable foundation for this larger work—non-religious, civic, for all colored people in the city. There must be a modern building that things may be done in a larger way; and it is fittingly located adjacent to where the present plant is.

To have this building with all its adjuncts in operation under firm, wise supervision will be to re-inforce the foundations of this great city. The center will be busy in promoting health in its district, in educating to good citizenship and content the thousands of homes touched by its wholesome activities, in kindling to leadership the abler and better endowed of the colored race. When there is inquiry and unrest among this people, this center will be the medium of communication and adjustment for all, not some hidden hall or secret lodge where misunderstanding and suspicion breed trouble among few. The fact that the center represents the gifts and sacrifices of the citizens will be a permanent pledge of good will. A glance at the names and character of those who have put their hand to this task guarantees that the conduct of the new agency will be effective and beneficial. This call to give is more than philanthropic; it is civic and American.

COMMUNITY HOUSE FOR COLORED PEOPLE HERE

Committee Incorporated And Will Erect Building—To Serve As Social Center For Entire Colored Group—Campaign Committee Named.

Papers incorporating what is formally "The Committee on the Dixwell Community House, Incorporated," but which will, for convenience, be known as "Dixwell Community House, Inc.," have been filed with the town clerk. Thus is launched an undertaking for the welfare of the colored people of New Haven, whose details are more fully set forth in the following articles of incorporation:

1. The name of said corporation shall be The Committee on the Dixwell Community House, Incorporated.

2. The purposes for which said corporation is formed are the following, to wit:

(a) To promote a movement for the erection of a building for the non-sectarian community welfare activities of the colored people of New Haven.

(b) To erect said building.

(c) To provide for the maintenance, management and direction of said building and said activities.

(d) To hold or provide for the holding of said building and all property belonging or appertaining thereto.

(e) To take all lawful measures, to adopt any and all lawful by-laws, rules and regulations, and to have and exercise any and all lawful powers for the successful prosecution and conduct of said business.

(f) To have full power and authority to determine the number, election, tenure and succession of the members of the committee.

3. The said corporation is located in the town of New Haven, county of New Haven, state of Connecticut.

The General Committee

The committee responsible for this undertaking, together with the broader advisory committee associated with it and accepting the sponsorship of it as a needed community enterprise, is as follows:

General committee—Clarence Blakeslee, chairman; Frederick L. Perry, secretary; Donald A. Adams, James M. Bennett, Livingston W. Cleaveland, George W. Crawford, Rev. Edward F. Goin, Lawson W.

Hall, Edgar L. Hartpence, Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, D. D., Charles E. P. Sanford, William A. Watts. The Mechanics bank has accepted the appointment of treasurer.

Dr. Angell Heads Advisers.

Advisory committee—President James R. Angell, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Prof. Hiram Bingham, Theodore R. Blakeslee, Dean Charles R. Brown, Mrs. Henry F. English, Prof. Henry W. Farnam, Rev. Theodore A. Fischer, Prof. Irving Fisher, Mayor David E. Fitzgerald, Judge John L. Gilson, Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough, D. D., Rev. Roy M. Houghton, Rabbi Louis L. Mann, John T. Manson, Hon. Burton Mansfield, Rev. James McGee, D. D., Rev. Harry R. Miles, Rev. Orville A. Petty, D. D., Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Hon. A. Heaton Robertson, Rev. Harris E. Starr, Ph. D., Edward S. Swift, Mrs. Rutnerford Trowbridge, Mrs. Percy T. Walden, Charles P. Walker, Hon. Rollin S. Woodruff.

To Raise The Money.

A campaign committee has been created, with Livingston W. Cleaveland as chairman and Frederick L. Perry secretary, and the following members: Donald A. Adams, James M. Bennett, Clarence Blakeslee, George W. Crawford, Rev. Edward F. Goin and Lawson W. Hall. The period from January 15 to 22, inclusive, has been chosen as the date for a campaign to secure from the people of New Haven, in money and pledges, the sum of \$80,000, which is estimated as the minimum requirement for the building and its equipment.

Plans for this building, whose front elevation appears herewith, have been drawn by one of New Haven's most competent architects. It is to stand on Dixwell avenue at the head of Eaton street, in the heart of New Haven's colored residence district. A site, the lot adjoining Dixwell Avenue Congregational church on the south is already available. On this it is proposed to erect a building with two floors and a mezzanine above the basement. In the basement will be bowling alleys, billiard rooms, club rooms for boys and shower baths for men and boys, women and girls. The main floor will contain a large gymnasium, which may also be used as an assembly hall, for general community gatherings, for moving picture exhibi-

tions, for dancing under proper supervision. On this floor also are reading rooms and a kitchen. On the upper floor are dormitories for working girls, where those temporarily living in the city, those who have just come here, may be accommodated until they can make satisfactory permanent locations. They will be under a competent matron and this group will act as a nucleus for the social uplift of all the working girls of the group. On the dormitory floor also are dining room and kitchen. The mezzanine floor will contain club rooms intended to house any proper non-sectarian activity for women and girls.

Growth of Present Work.

In general this building will serve as a social center for the whole colored group in New Haven, for whom nothing of the sort, as is well known, now exists. The only social service work now done is that conducted at the Dixwell Avenue Congregational church, the outgrowth of the crying need of the section. It has come into being simply because the Rev. Edward F. Goin, pastor of the church, has seen the need and the opportunity, and met it without thought of creed or denomination or sectarian advantage. The chapel of the church, incidentally, has served as an infant welfare station for the well babies conferences and pre-natal clinics and pre-school clinics of the Visiting Nurse association, in which mothers and children of as many as seven nationalities have shared. The playground adjoining the church, under the direction of Miss Emmy F. Drake, social worker, has served all the children of the neighborhood without discrimination.

It has for a long time been apparent that to meet adequately the needs of the district on a basis of this sort was simply out of the question. The seven or eight thousand colored people in New Haven have nothing except what their churches attempt with their limited equipment for their social uplift or betterment. The children are compelled to play in the streets. The young people have no center from which they may be organized the activities in which they are interested. No recreational facilities are provided and there is no directed play. They are entirely without a place for indoor athletics. They are adrift on the street corners or in places of unwholesome resort. Young girls temporarily without suitable lodging place have nowhere that they can go.

The inception of this undertaking fell naturally to the Congregationalists. It was taken up and promoted by such organizations as the Congregational union, the New Haven West association of Congregational churches and ministers, and finally the Congregational club, which appointed a committee to set the undertaking in motion. It has early found endorsement from forward looking public spirited citizens of all creeds, as the representative list on the advisory committee gives evidence.

COMMUNITY HOUSE FOR COLORED PEOPLE

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER
DECEMBER 19, 1922



See Story Elsewhere On This Page